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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

VOL. XXXVIII NO. 21 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1950 PRICE 2 ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

1949 COMPLETIONS OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO., LTD. (H.O. CALCUTTA) EXCEED 6 CRORES AND FIFTY-FIVE LACS. Central Office—Western Circle, 371, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY—1.

'PURNA SWARAJ' AT LAST

Crowning Achievement Of Twenty Years Of Toil

AT THE HELM

WORLD STATESMEN HAIL REPUBLICAN INDIA

EVER SINCE recorded history began, India has been ruled by a king or an emperor or his nominee in the person of a Viceroy or Governor-General. Today, this monarchical tradition would come to an end and a person from among the common millions of India, one who has taken a leading part in the country's struggle for freedom would become the democratic head of the State.

Finishing touches were being given in the capital to the brisk preparations for heralding, in a fitting manner, the dawn of yet another great day, when the people of India would see the fulfilment of their dreams and the realisation of their resolve made on the same day at the banks of the Ravi, 20 years ago.

Fifteen gates, sixteen feet high and with four square pillars, which have been erected on the route of the procession were decorated with about sixty paintings depicting various phases of Indian history right from the Indus Valley civilization to the Gandhian era.

The swearing in ceremony of the President of the Indian Republic tomorrow in the Durbar Hall, Government House, will take nearly two hours.

At a rehearsal of the ceremony today, weeks of staff work was tested in every detail, the time expected to be taken by the presidential procession to climb the flight of steps to the Durbar Hall was checked, the seating arrangements were scrutinised and the push-buttons to signal the lowering of the Governor-General's standard and raising of the President's flag were re-tested.

Late this evening, artisans were busy giving the finishing touches to the Durbar Hall and its approaches.

AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE

The President-elect Dr. Rajendra Prasad, will arrive at the Government House shortly after 10 a.m. and will be received by the Governor-General near his study. They will then drive to the Durbar Hall steps from where they will enter the hall in a procession preceeded by 'aids de camp' and followed by the Secretary and the Military Secretary.

The President's entry into the hall will be heralded by a fanfare of trumpets; as he mounts the dais, the band will play the national anthem and troops drawn on the forecourt will present arms. The doors of the Durbar Hall will then be closed and the Governor-General will read the proclamation announcing the birth of the Republic and the letter from the Constituent Assembly announcing the name of the President of the Republic of India. Immediately he will invite Dr. Rajendra Prasad to occupy the presidential chair.

The Chief Justice of India will then administer the oath of office to the President.

Immediately after taking the oath, the Governor-General's flag on the dome of Government House will be lowered and the President's flag will go up. The troops in the forecourt will present arms and a regimental band will strike the national anthem. A battery of twenty-five pounders on the lawns will fire a thirty-one gun salute.

The President will deliver a short address.

The Home Secretary will then advance and ask the President's permission to make a proclamation announcing the President's assumption of office.

The burglers will sound the fanfare and the swearing in ceremony will end.

The President and the Governor-

(Continued on Page 5)

COMPLETE MISSION OF OUR ANCESTORS

Make India Fully Free, Calls Rajen Babu

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25, (UPI).

"WE must rededicate ourselves on this day to the peaceful but sure realisation of the dream that had inspired the Father of our Nation and the other captains and soldiers of our freedom struggle, the dream of establishing a classless co-operative, free and happy society in this country.

'We must remember that this is more a day of dedication than of rejoicing — dedication to the glorious task of making the peasants and workers, the toilers and the thinkers fully free, happy and cultured."

This special message to his countrymen was given by India's first President Dr. Rajendra Prasad, through the United States of India, today, on the birth of the Indian Republic.

"We must not forget even for a moment," added Dr. Rajendra Prasad, "that ours is a tremendous responsibility, the responsibility of carrying into each cottage and home of this country the message of cheer and culture, of freedom and prosperity, of life and light."

"We must remember that our ancestors are wishfully looking to us for the completion of the mission which history and providence are placing on our shoulders. On this historic day, with firm resolve, with clear vision, with steady steps, we must march forward to the fulfilment of this glorious mission.

"No one, whether aged or young,

(Continued on Page 5)

Gandhiji's Ideals As Our Basis

"The progress of a nation is dependent upon many factors. The basic factors are those on which Gandhiji laid stress throughout his career—high character, integrity of mind and purpose, a spirit of tolerance and co-operation and hard work.

"I can only suggest to our people that we should found our Republican freedom on these basic characteristics and shed fear and hatred from our minds and think always of the betterment of the millions of our people," says Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a message to the people of India on the occasion of the inauguration of the Republic.

A Pledge Fulfilled

NATION MUST PLAY AN ACTIVE ROLE

Sardar's Call

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26.

THE following is the text of the message of the Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister on the Republic Day:—

"Exactly twenty years ago from today, the people of India took a solemn pledge of complete independence. Behind that pledge was the determination of a whole people and the strength which comes to faith in one's destiny. Although we obtained independence on the 15th of August 1947, it was not complete in the sense of the pledge that we took. Today, by the grace of God, that pledge has been completely fulfilled.

"On this auspicious occasion, it is quite natural that our thoughts should turn to the Father of the Nation under whose inspiration and guidance we took that pledge and due to whose leadership we achieved success in our mission. Unhappily, he is not amongst us, but he is watching us from above and I have no doubt his blessings and good wishes are with us on this supreme occasion in our national history.

"The day on which India attains Republican status will be written in letters of gold in its history. With the disappearance of all traces of foreign rule, we become in law and in fact our own masters and it will be now for us to make or mar our future.

"It will, however, take time for us to recover from centuries of exploitation and bondage; considerable sacrifices will yet be necessary before sufficient quantity of fresh blood can flow in India's veins. We worked hard to achieve our freedom. We shall have to strive harder to justify it. Let us not, therefore, celebrate this occasion with any light heart. On the other hand, let us resolve to play our true and active role of responsible citizens of a free country which has yet to stand on its feet and to attain its full stature. May divine guidance and bounty be with us all."

Foundations Well Laid

KING GEORGE'S MESSAGE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26 (UPI).

THE following messages have been exchanged between His Majesty the King and the President of the Indian Republic:

From His Majesty the King:

"On the occasion of the inauguration of the Indian Republic I send you my warmest good wishes. May you and the people of India. Enjoy the full blessings of peace and prosperity in the years to come. The foundations of the Indian Republic within the Commonwealth have been well laid. I am confident that the strong ties of friendship which link our peoples will be maintained and consolidated and that they will continue to work together steadfastly for the common good—GEORGE R".

King George VI

The President's reply:

"On behalf of my Government and the people of India and my own behalf, I wish to thank Your Majesty most warmly for your message of friendship and goodwill towards the Indian Republic. It is a matter of profound satisfaction to me that this landmark in India's history has been reached peacefully and in a spirit of co-operation. It will be the unfailing endeavour of my Government and our people that, in friendly association with the Commonwealth of nations, India may continue to work for the good of mankind".

NO DISASTER IF WE WORK

Rajaji's Message Of Cheer And Hope

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25, (PTI).

MR. C. Rajagopalachari, the Governor-General, told the nation in a broadcast talk on the eve of his relinquishing office, that no economic disaster could come down upon Indians so long as they continued to work.

Exhorting the people not to give way to depression, the Governor-General, in his characteristic trenchant way, said: "The fundamental basis of national wealth is industriousness and as long as we preserve that from deterioration, we cannot be worse off than we were before and it lies with us to improve our condition by greater effort".

The following is the text of the Governor-General's broadcast:

"On the eve of my laying down office with the inauguration of the Republic tomorrow, I should like to tender my greetings and my best wishes to the men and women of India who will henceforth be citizens of a Republic. I feel deeply thankful for the affection showered on me by all sections of the people, which alone enabled me to bear the burden of an office to the duties and conventions of which I had been an utter stranger.

NOTHING TO CRY ABOUT

"I am confident our Government will overcome all difficulties and that we shall march steadily forward. There are some people who have no ear for the voice of hope and who have acquired a taste for evil omens. May that melancholy tribe grow less.

"I speak now to those cheerful men and women who hope rather than despair and—God bless them—who would work each in his or her allotted task believing that things are bound to come right if we carry on honestly. I do not believe that India has suddenly

(Continued on Page 5)

THE HAPPY 5,000

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Five thousand prisoners who were incarcerated in the different gaols in the Province for various offences will join their respective families in happy reunion today, as a result of the remission of their sentences, by the Government of Bombay in implementation of the amnesty declared on account of the inauguration of the Republic of India.

Of these, nearly 4,000 prisoners will be set free from the Central and District prisons in the Province, while the remaining, will be from sub-jails all over the Province.

City Prepares For The Great Day

MANY hours well in advance of the hour officially scheduled to usher in the Republic of India, a few hours even before the midnight hour of Wednesday-Thursday, Bombay rallied magnificently to the call of the historic occasion, by beginning the festivities suitable for such an auspicious event.

A blaze of lights on public and semi-public buildings all over Bombay and many a residential building and private business house, heralded the approach of the new status of India, in the next few hours.

By night-fall national flags of various shapes and sizes were seen fluttering over thousands of buildings in the city.

The whole city appeared to be literally bathed in light. The lighted "tricolour" commanding the view of the Hanging Garden could be seen differently from various angles for miles around. The fully-illuminated Rajabai Tower, Electric House and several other public buildings shone in all their resplendent glory and people came from far and wide to witness this unforgettable sight.

The city docks had a beauty of their own with ships gleaming with multi-coloured lights. The whole city had assumed a different colour and complexion and gave the impression of a "city that was awake".

HOLIDAY SPIRIT

From dusk to dawn a holiday spirit pervaded the air. A large section of the population from the city as well as the suburbs including men, women and children, young and old, high and low, sauntered about the streets and bye-lanes of the city till the small of the morning.

The highlight of the night celebrations were the four torch-light proces-

(Continued on Page 5)

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

The Bombay Chronicle will be closed today There will be no issue of the Bombay Chronicle on Friday, January 27.

TRAIN DERAILED: SIX INJURED

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25. (PTI): About half a dozen persons were injured, one seriously, when the engine and six bogies of 133 up Diamond Harbour mixed local train got derailed about two miles off Jadavpur on the Sealdah Division of the East Indian Railway this morning. Medical aid was rendered to the injured on the spot and one was brought to Calcutta and admitted to hospital.

Two fish plates at the site of the accident, it is learnt, were found removed and the place was covered with cloth. Police investigation is proceeding.

A PENSION FOR RAJAJI

Proposal Before Cabinet

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25. (UPI): The retiring Governor-General, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, may be given a pension, if a proposal which is understood to be under consideration of the Cabinet, is accepted, well-informed sources stated here today.

According to these sources, there is a move in the Cabinet to arrange a suitable pension for the Governor-General, who goes into retirement tomorrow, to enable him to live without any active employment, particularly as Rajaji is believed to be keen on establishing a convention that the heads of the State should not accept any other job under the Government after their retirement.

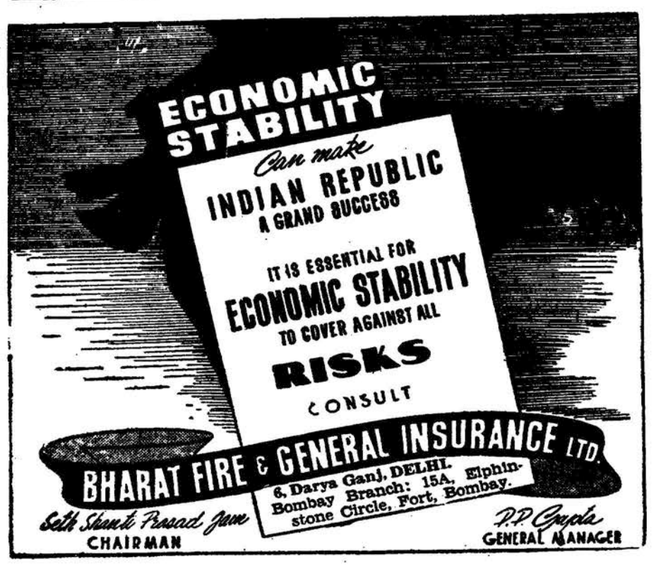
The proposal, if finally accepted by the Cabinet, is likely to come up before Parliament during the budget session for necessary sanction.

NEW ERA OF FRIENDSHIP

Pakistan's Hope

KARACHI, Jan. 25. (PTI-Reuter): Hope that the inauguration tomorrow of the Indian Republic will "mark the beginning of a few era of friendly co-operation and good neighbourly relations" between India and Pakistan was expressed by Pakistan's Governor-General Khwaja Nazimuddin.

He did so in a message of good wishes to the Indian President Dr. Rajendra Prasad.



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Wanted a Costing Clerk. A B.Com. and one experienced in Textile Mill Line and conversant with the computation of ceiling prices under Cloth Control Order will be preferred. Apply, Manager, Shree Ram Mills, Ltd., Ferguson Road, Parel, Bombay 13. (6914)

SOCIAL

Pen, personal friends introduced India, abroad for arts, social contact. Honorary membership for ladies write for prospectus Aesthetic Society, Post Box 5531, Bombay. (1532)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Enrol for Gregg Shorthand — Davar's College of Commerce: Easy to learn, easy to write, easy to read. Complete with speed in three months. Class commences 1st February. Enrolments also proceeding for Professional Diploma Courses in Commerce. 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay. (1542)

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BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Read "Careers and Courses" for I. A. S., P. C. S. I. S. W., Military Wing, Asst. Grade and other comp. Exams. Efficient Postal Tuition provided Careers Institute, 94-Baird Road, New Delhi. (6881)

LOANS & MORTGAGES

Loans Arranged on very easy terms. Apply sharp to Mr. G. S. Monga: Post Box No. 119, Baroda. 1537

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents to sell Photomark appalams and fried Banana Slices. Apply S. Arumugam Pillai, Near Police Station, Cape Road, Nagercoil.

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted for Book Binding Shop paper cutting machine, paper press printing Ruling Machine. Apply Box No. 1545 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Lancashire Boilers new or secondhand (good condition) 30' x 8' or 20' x 6', or any other size. Contact Jaipur Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Jaipur. (6876)

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Wanted—Trolleys and Trolley lines, new or second hand. Contact Jaipur Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Jaipur. 6958

PUBLIC NOTICES

B .B. & C. I. RAILWAY
SUBURBAN SERVICE.

FOR THE convenience of passengers coming to Bombay in connection with Republic Celebrations, a SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE will be introduced on the Suburban Section from 8 p. m. to about 2 a. m. on 26th and 27th inst. It is intended to run trains from Church Gate at an interval of about 10 minutes during this period and a 5 minutes service from about 9 p.m. to 10 p. m. (6992)

POLICE NOTICE.

ILLUMINATION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS ON THE OCCASION OF THE INAUGURATION OF THE INDIAN REPUBLIC.

Traffic Regulations on the 26th and 27th January 1950 between 6.00 p. m. and 12 midnight.
(Section 23(1) of Act IV of 1902

1. SOUTH BOUND VEHICULAR TRAFFIC will proceed along Carnac Road (West), Crawford Market, Head Police Office Building, Hornby Road, Bhatia Baug, Fort Street, Mint Road, Town Hall, Elphinstone Circle (South), Churchgate Street, Mahatma Gandhi Road, P. W. D. Building, Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Museum, Mayo Road, Council Hall, Apollo Pier Road, Gateway of India, Strand Road, Arthur Bunder Road, Colaba Causeway (South).

2. NORTH BOUND VEHICULAR TRAFFIC will proceed along Kitridge Road, Wodehouse Road, Over Wodehouse Bridge, Cooperage Road, Past Band Stand, Mayo Road, (Secretariat and High Courts) Churchgate Street (West) Queen's Road.

3. Kalbadevi Road will be open to south bound traffic only.

4. Girgaum Road will be open to north bound traffic only.

5. Vehicular traffic will not be allowed to turn round or reverse on any of the roads mentioned above.

6. Vehicular traffic may break away from the route by turning into any side street on the left hand side of the route laid down above.

K. D. BILLIMORIA.
Commissioner of Police
Head Police Office.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1950.
(6984)

POLICE NOTICE.

ON THE OCCASION of the inauguration of the Indian Republic on the 26th January, 1950, His Excellency the Governor and Rani Saheba will drive IN STATE accompanied by the Hon'ble the Premier, and other Hon'ble Ministers from Government House to the Cricket Club of India.

The Rehearsal of the State Drive will take place on the 24th January, 1950.

The following roads will therefore be CLOSED for vehicular traffic during the hours mentioned against them on TUESDAY, the 24th and THURSDAY, the 26th January 1950.

Govt. House Upper Gate, Walkeshwar Road, Chowpatty, Sandhurst Bridge.	Between 3-50 p.m. and 4.05 p.m.
Sandhurst Road, Bhendi Bazar.	Between 4.05 p.m. and 4.10 p.m.
Ibrahim Rahimtulla Road, Kalbadevi Road, Dhobi Talao, Cruickshank Road.	Between 4.10 p.m. and 4.20 p.m.
Hornby Road, Flora Fountain Churchgate Street (West) Queen's Road, Dinshaw Watcha Road to the Cricket Club of India	Between 4.20 p.m. and 4.35 p.m.

The Invitees from the North of Bombay attending the function shall proceed along Lamington Road, New Queen's Road, Queen's Road, Churchgate Street, Marine Drive, Dinshaw Watcha Road to the Cricket Club of India.

The Invitees from the South of Bombay shall proceed via Past Band Stand and along New Road, Marine Drive, Dinshaw Watcha Road to the Cricket Club of India.

The Invitees from the heart of the City shall proceed to Queen's Road through by-lanes joining Queen's Road.

This order is made under the provisions of section 23(4) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 20th January, 1950.

K. D. BILLIMORIA,
Commissioner of Police.
6955

NOTICE.

ONE RAMINDER SINGH Is begging money from my Professional Brothers and Friends on false statements. He has no connection with me or the firm 'Sodhbans and Co'., Chartered Accountants, New Delhi.

P. S. SODHBANS.

(1552)

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS

Will be received BY THE CHIEF ENGINEER, M & S. M. RAILWAY, MADRAS-3, for (1) piece work contract for the following sections separately or for the sub-division as a whole:—

District.	Sub-Division.	Section.
HUBLI	Hubli	(1) Ranibennur, (2) Yalvigi, (3) Hubli, (4) Dharwar, & (5) Londa

& (2) PIECE WORK CONTRACT FOR SUPPLY OF 2" STONE BALLAST ON HUBLI SUB-DIVISION upto 12 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 13TH FEBRUARY, 1950.

Tender Forms and other documents can be had from the CHIEF ENGINEER, on application, on payment of Rs. TEN PER SET IN CASH which will not be refunded.

Earnest money of Rs. 2,000/- for each tender is to be paid in advance to the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, M & S. M. Railway, Park Town, Madras. (6995)

BOMBAY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

APPLICATIONS are invited BEFORE 25-2-1950 from persons domiciled in Bombay Province and displaced non-Muslims from Pakistan who have settled in the Province, for non-gazetted post of LADY WELFARE OFFICER for Government offices and Departments in the Greater Bombay. Other things being equal, Backward Class candidates will be preferred. PAY:— Rs. 350-600 PLUS dearness allowance. Higher starting pay upto Rs. 450 may be given to a highly qualified candidate. QUALIFICATIONS:— Candidates should possess degree in Arts Science, Commerce or Law and should be convincing speakers and be able to give talks on social topics and home matters to lady employees. Preference will be given to those who are married and have previous experience of office work or experience about social work relating to women. AGE:— Not less than 25 and not more than 45 years on 1-3-1950. Application form supplied on receipt of large addressed envelope with four annas postage stamps and CROSSED Indian Postal Order for Re. 1/- payable to "Secretary, Bombay Public Service Commission, Bombay 1", who will also supply full details on request. Persons registered with Employment Exchanges can obtain the form on application IN PERSON at the Exchange Office. THOSE WHO HAD PREVIOUSLY APPLIED FOR THE POST NEED NOT APPLY AGAIN.

(6990)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited from domiciles of Bombay Presidency only for the post of Masseur.

QUALIFICATIONS — Applicant must be holder of Diploma or a Certificate as a Masseur.

PAY— Rs. 240-10-280 + usual dearness allowance.

Service conditions — The selected candidate will be on probation for one year. He shall be amenable to Municipal Service Regulations and Provident Fund benefits. The post is full time without private practice.

Candidates are required to appear for an interview at their own expense.

Applications should reach the Dean, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay 12 on or before 10-2-1950.

By order of the
Municipal Commissioner
R. G. DHAYAGUDE
DEAN.

Parel, Bombay, 23-1-50.
(6997)

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IN PURSUANCE of a requisition received under Section 36(d) and (h) of the Municipal Act for calling a Special Meeting of the Corporation to consider a proposition for requesting the B.E.S. & T. Committee to give serious attention to the various demands formulated by the B.E.S.T. Workers' Union, etc., A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATION will be held in the Municipal Office ON THURSDAY, THE 2ND FEBRUARY 1950, AT 4 P. M. (BOMBAY TIME).

By Order of
His Worship the Mayor,
C. F. D'SOUZA,
Ag. Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office
Bombay, 25th January, 1950.

(6994)

LEGAL NOTICES

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THIS IS TO INFORM the public that the following hundies, drawn in favour of my client Shri Jamnadas Harbhagwandas, have been LOST or STOLEN from my client's place at Shiv Sadan Building, Room 68-69, Dadi Seth Agiari Lane Bombay. Most of the hundies only bear the amount and signature of the drawer. Any person who has found the same or may find hereafter should kindly return the same to the undersigned and any person dealing with the said hundies or any of them shall do so at his own risk as to consequences.

DESCRIPTION OF HUNDIES.

Two, for Rs. 1,000/- each, dated 31-8-1949 and 16-11-1949 by Shamdas Ramlal, one for Rs. 3,700/- dated 1-8-1949 by Bachubhai Virji Gheewala, one for Rs. 1,200/- dated 9-9-1949 by Issardas Harumal, two for Rs. 1,200/- each dated 21-11-1949 and 16-1-1950 by Nanku Shivbharat Jadhav, one for Rs. 2,000/- dated 1-12-1949 by United Coffee House and Welcome Hindu Hotel, five, for Rs. 600/- each dated 12-12-1949 by Radhakishindas Tejbhandas, one for Rs. 1,000/- dated 9-1-1950 by Hegde Hindu Hotel, one for Rs. 500/- dated 11-1-1950 by National Hindu Hotel, one for Rs. 2,000/- dated 12-1-1950 by Kapaldevsing Fojdarsing, one for Rs. 3,000/- dated 16-1-1950 by Bhaskar Shanti Bhavan Hindu Hotel and Jai Hind Hotel, and one for Rs. 1,000/- dated 20-1-1950 by Randhirsing Ramdayalsing.

(Sd.) S. S. LULLA
Advocate
46, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

(6993)

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MOTLIBAI STREET, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from. M/s. Jamshedji Rustomji & Devidas, Attorneys for Mr. Nuruddin Abdullally Bandukwalla, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Haji Mohomed Hanif Haindaday, M/s. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction on Monday, 27-2-50 at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

Land with buildings on Imp. Trust Plot No. 138, about 999 sq. yds., E. Ward No. 4142(1) Street No. 6 and bounded on North-East by Plot No. 139 leased to Eruchshaw S. Vakil, South-East by Motlibai Street, North-West by a service passage, and South-West by Plot No. 136 leased Tarmahomed Haji Alimahomed.

For particulars and conditions of sale to the above Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF CARGOES LYING UNCLEARED IN THE B.P.T. DOCKS.

In accordance with the section 64A of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended MENESSE & CO., will under instructions from the Manager, B. B. Trust Docks, sell by public auction at No. 11 (uncleared) warehouse Alexandra Dock at 2 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 31st January 1950 the following:— Dry colour: 70 packages C.P. and art silk piece goods: Electric appliances and bulbs: Scientific and surgical appliances: copper plant machinery: wireless apparatus parts: Hardware: chemical: Paper: cycle accessories: art silk yarn: varnish and compound: sago flour: Black and White Whiskey:

Under instructions from the B.B. & C.I. Rly., and in accordance with the provisions of Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IV of 1890 Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on Friday, the 10th February 1950 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot, certain Unclaimed Booked and Unbooked Packages.

MENESSE & CO.

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MINERVA Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30
Thurs., Fri., Sun., Mon. at 12-30.
(Adv. 10 to 12)

Shed Fear And Hatred

APPEAL IN DACOITY CASE SUCCEEDS

Accused Acquitted

BOMBAY, Wednesday.
(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Weston and Mr. Justice Dixit)
Vakhta Bhavan and Others —Appellant: (Accused)
vs.
Imperator —Respondent

Their Lordships allowed an appeal from the order of the Sessions Judge of Sabarkantha who had convicted the appellants of the offence of dacoity under Section 395 I. P. C. and had sentenced them to 5 years' R. I.

The prosecution case was that after the merger of the States, about 40 outlaws headed by one Bhemala (still absconding) entered the village of Akrund in Sabarkantha District armed with guns, swords, bows and arrows on the night of 2nd June 1948, beleaguered the villagers, burnt and looted their houses and carried away property worth over 25,000.

Thirty persons, including the accused, were tried before the Sessions Judge of Sabarkantha at Himatnagar aided by assessors. The assessors unanimously found all the accused not guilty but the Sessions Judge convicted the appellant-accused who appealed to the High Court.

Their Lordships held that there was no evidence to corroborate the evidence of the approvers or the retracted confessions, set aside the conviction of the appellants and ordered them to be acquitted.

Mr. K. T. Pathak appeared for the appellants

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

Sirur Municipality Superseded

BOMBAY, Wednesday: Orders superseding the Sirur Municipality for two years, from January 25, 1950, have been passed by the Government of Bombay. An Officer is being appointed to exercise the powers and perform the duties of the superseded Muuicipality. Sirur is in Poona District.

Supersession of the Mcnicipality was decided upon when the Government found that its financial position was very unsatisfactory and it showed inexcusable laxity in the collection of taxes. Arrears of taxes were outstanding for eight or nine years.

Vindhya High Court Abolished

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25, (PTI): An ordinance has been issued today abolishing the High Court of Vindhya Pradesh and replacing it by a Judicial Commissioner's court, says a States Ministry press note. This step, the note adds, is expected to secure uniformity in all the newly created Chief Commissioner's Province.

NEHRU'S CALL TO NATION

NEW DELHI, Jan 25

The Prime Minister has issued the following message to the people of India on the occasion of the inauguration of the Republic:

Events crowd upon us and because of this quick succession we are apt to miss their significance. Some of us give messages on each occasion exhorting people to great endeavour and even these messages become stale for repetition.

Yet, undoubtedly, the 26th of January 1950 is a day of high significance for India and the Indian people. It does mean the consummation of one important phase of our national struggle That journey is over, to give place to another and perhaps more arduous journey. A pledge is fulfilled and every fulfilment of a pledge gives satisfaction and strength for future endeavour.

There is a peculiar appropriateness about this 26th of January for this day links up the past with the present, and this present is seen to grow out of that past. Twenty years ago we took the first pledge of independence. During these 20 years we have known struggle and conflict and failure and achievement. The man who led us through apparent failure to achievement is no more with us, but the fruit of his labours is ours. What we do with this fruit depends upon ourselves.

The progress of a nation is dependent upon many factors, the basic factors are those on which Gandhiji laid stress throughout his career—high character, integrity of mind and purpose, a spirit of tolerance and co-operation and hard work. I can only suggest to our people that we should found our republican freedom on these basic characteristics and shed fear and hatred from our minds and think always of the betterment of the millions of our people.

We are fortunate to witness this emergence of the Republic of India and our successors may well envy us this day, but fortune is a hostage which has to be jealously guarded by our own good works and which has a tendency to slip away if we slacken in our efforts or if we look in wrong directions.—JAI HIND.

On this day, when India becomes a Sovereign Democratic Republic, I send my warmest greetings to all our countrymen abroad. In the long and eventful annals of our country, this day will have a special place. A pledge taken long ago is fulfilled and every Indian, wherever he may be, has a new status as a citizen of the Republic. This brings new rights and responsibilities. To the people of all other countries, we offer our friendship on terms of equality and respect for each other's rights. In our own country we face the future with faith and confidence. Every citizen of the Republic of India must remember that he has the dignity and prestige of his motherland in his keeping and he must be true to that trust.

NO TRANSFER OF PENDING SUITS

Important Ruling

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhagwati in Chambers)
Raichand Kasturchand Jhavari —Plaintiff.
vs.
Madanlal Dharmdharka —Defendant.

Holding that there was nothing in section 12 or section 18 of the City Civil Courts Act to warrant the transfer of suits which had already been filed in the High Court to the City Civil Court before the recent Government Notification extending the jurisdiction of the latter court from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 25,000, His Lordship rejected the defendant's contention and directed him to file his written statement.

This important question arose on a Summons for judgment taken out by the plaintiff in a suit for accounts claiming Rs. 18,756 from the defendant.

His Lordship referred to Section 12 of the City Civil Court Act which provides that the High Court shall not have jurisdiction to try suits and proceedings cognisable by the City Civil Court, and held that the word "try" in Section 12 of the Act meant "receive, try and dispose of." His Lordship therefore came to the conclusion that there was nothing in Section 12 which divested the High Court of its jurisdiction in the matter of suits which had already been received or entertained by the High Court prior to the issue of the notification.

Nor in the opinion of His Lordship was there anything in Section 18 of the Act which merely provided for transfer of suits and proceedings cognisable by the City Civil Court and pending in the High Court on or before the date of the coming into force of the Act.

Mr. K. T. Desai instructed by Messrs. Motichand and Devidas appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. M. M. Jhaveri instructed by Messrs. Adeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co. appeared for the defendant. vince.

SENTENCE FOR BIGAMY CONFIRMED

BOMBAY, Wednesday

Their Lordships, Mr. Justice Bavdekar and Mr. Justice Chainani, confirmed a sentence of six months' jail passed on Hariprasad alias Somnath Joshi, a twenty-five year old resident of Baroda State, on a charge of committing bigamy, by the Sessions Judge of Mehsana, at the Bombay High Court.

In confirming the sentence, Their Lordships observed, "The law making it an offence to take a second wife during the lifetime of the first wife, was enacted in Baroda more than ten years ago and taking this fact into consideration, we do not think we would be justified in reducing the sentence passed on the appellant."

They also confirmed the sentence and conviction of three months' rigorous imprisonment passed on D. J. Bhatt, Joshi's father-in-law by the second marriage, while the conviction and sentence passed by the lower court on Joshi's father and Bai Jadi, his new mother-in-law, were set aside as there was no evidence to show that they were present at the time of the marriage.

The case for the prosecution was that Hariprasad Joshi was married to Bai Mangu alias Narmada, some years ago. Subsequently, it was alleged, Mangu was turned out and Joshi was married to Sarda, daughter of D. J. Bhatt and Bai Jadi on July 11, 1948.

The first wife filed an application before a magistrate for bigamy against her husband, and charged five others, including Joshi's father, maternal uncle and a priest with assisting in the performance of the second marriage. The magistrate found all of them guilty and sentenced Joshi to one year's R.I and a fine of Rs. 200; Joshi's father, maternal uncle and father-in-law were sentenced to 6 months' R.I. and Rs. 200 fine each.

In an appeal the Sessions Judge acquitted the priest and maternal uncle. As regards the others, the convictions were confirmed, but the terms of imprisonment were reduced.

These four appealed against the confirming of their sentences. Their Lordships confirmed the sentence on Joshi and Bhatt and the appeal of Somnath and Bai Jadi, was allowed.

Mr. M. N Thakkar appeared for the appelants and Mr. H. M. Choksi, Government Pleader for Government.

SOCIALIST WALK-OUT AT MUNICIPAL BODY MEETING

Protest Against Congress Members' Attitude

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

SOCIALIST members staged a walk-out at a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee today as a protest against what they called the misbehaviour of Congress Party members and the failure of the Chair to protect their interests.

Mr. Dinkar Desai was heard to remark, as he was walking out of the meeting, that the way in which things were conducted in the Committee had made it appear more or less like the "Share Bazar". Mr. V. S. Velinkar and Dr. Y. A. Samant were the other Socialist members who joined Mr. Desai.

The incident occurred when the Committee was discussing tenders supplied by different city newspapers for the purpose of advertising municipal matters. The Socialist member Mr. Dinkar Desai moved an amendment that circulation and rates should be the guiding principles for the selection of newspapers for advertisement purposes and he made his own list of newspapers to be selected in modification of the recommendation made by the Commissioner.

While Mr. Velinkar was speaking in support of the amendment he protested to the Chair that members were not taking the matter seriously. He further charged the Chair that the interests of minority members were not being protected.

Mr. Saleboy Abdul Kader, Chairman, asked the member to withdraw the accusation against the Chair which the latter did. Mr. Velinkar at the same time wanted the Chair to administer a warning to "misbehaving members".

On the Chairman saying that it was within his province to do so, the three Socialist members walked out of the meeting.

TEMPLE ENTRY CASE: CHOWKIDAR FINED

(From Our Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD, Jan. 25.

In the Swaminarayan Harijan temple entry case, in which Mahant Shastri Harischandraji and Chowkidar Sohan Singh were prosecuted for closing the doors of the temple and disallowing Harijans to enter, the Magistrate convicted the chowkidar and fined him Rs. 25 (or 15 days in prison), while he acquitted the Mahant holding that it was not proved that the Mahant had given the order to close the temple doors.

AYURVEDA HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME

Mr. Nanda On Need For Research

BOMBAY, Wednesday: "Ayurveda has stood the test of time and deserves the prominence of place in modern medical science," said Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Labour and Housing, presiding over the annual gathering of the Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya of Poona, yesterday.

Stressing the need for systematic study and research in Ayurveda, the Minister exhorted those interested in that system of medicine to devote their attention to the task of making Ayurveda a perfect science. Merely educating students in Ayurveda would not serve the purpose, he asserted, and hoped that the students after completion of their courses would come forward to do research work.

In India, medical education and relief was very meagre in relation to her size and population, Mr. Nanda said. Describing the various measures adopted by the Government to popularize Ayurveda, he asked public institutions to do their bit to promote the system. He also completed the Ayurved College and Rasashala which he visited earlier, for the invaluable work they were doing in the field.

Glut Of Mustard Seed - In Jubbulpore

(From Our Correspondent)
JUBBULPORE, Jan. 25.

The Jubbulpore oilseeds market has been flooded with mustard seed which has been imported in huge quantities from Mandla district where cultivators harvested a bumper crop this year. Over 2,000 bags of the seed arrive daily and it is purchased by merchants from the United Provinces and West Bengal.

Jubbulpore expects to receive about 20,000 tons of mustard seed this season Owing to buyers' reluctance, prices are showing a downward tendency.

About one hundred convicts will be released on Republic Day in Jubbulpore, wires our correspondent.

Export Of Raw Cotton

BOMBAY, Wednesday: In continuation of the notification dated January 11, 1950, it is announced that no further shipments of mathias will be allowed except to Japan.

As regards Bengal Deshi, the total quantity of outstanding contracts with hard currency countries other than Japan, as intimated to this office by exporters, is far in excess of the quantity still available for export. Shipments against the balance of quota will therefore be allowed on the basis of 'first come first served.' Shipment will be allowed to be made only by those who have already intimated their sales to this office for registration.

Exporters are also informed that they should not enter into any further sales of Bengal Deshi and mathias to Japan, as sales already made are slightly in excess of the quota for that country. Shipments will be allowed on the basis of "first come first served."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

MORE AHMEDABAD MILLS TO BE CLOSED DOWN

30,000 Face Unemployment

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

ONE TEXTILE mill in Ahmedabad closed down abruptly yesterday for want of raw cotton. The decision was taken by the mill without any notice and workers were taken by surprise, it was learnt here today.

Two more mills in Ahmedabad have decided to close down from Thursday. This will bring the total number of mills closed down in Ahmedabad to ten.

According to an official source here, several more mills are expected to close down in Ahmedabad in a week's time. The total number of textile workers thrown out of employment in Ahmedabad will have been over 30,000 by the end of this month, according to the same source.

BOMBAY & SHOLAPUR TOO

One more mill in Bombay decided to close down completely from today. The mill informed the Government of Bombay on January 19 of its intention to close down all the three shifts. The main reason for the closure was given as its failure to secure the release of frozen cotton stocks. This brings the total closures in Bombay city to two.

One mill in Sholapur informed the Government today that it would be closed down by the end of February if fresh stocks of raw cotton were not secured, it is further learnt.

7-DAY SACRIFICE AT SALEM

For Welfare Of World As Well As Bharat

SALEM, Jan. 25 (PTI): A seven-day 'yagnam' (sacrifice) is due to begin here tomorrow, January 26, the day of the inauguration of the Indian Republic.

The sacrifice, according to the organisers, has been undertaken "for the welfare of the world in general as well as Bharat".

His Holiness Sri Sankaracharya of Puri, who is inaugurating it, said that apart from ensuring general well-being of the world, "it is intended to avert the evil influence of the conjunction of five planets in Makara Rasi, the house influencing Bharat (India) on the day of the birth of the Republic".

Mahatma Gandhi Shraddha Day

To pay their homage to the Father of the Nation, the B.P.C.C. have chalked out the following programme in connection with Mahatmaji's second Shraddha Day which falls on Monday, Jan. 30, 1950.

8 a.m. Flag Salutation under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. at Sica Nagar, Vithalbhai Patel Road; 8-30 to 9-30 a.m. Sacrificial Spinning at Sica Nagar; 10 a.m. Opening of B.P.C.C's Khadi Bhandar at Congress House; 6 p.m. Public Prayer Meeting at Chowpatty.

D.C.Cs, T.C.Cs and other public institutions will suitably supplement the programme to pay homage to the 'Father of the Nation'.

It is hoped that the citizens of Bombay will participate in all these programmes and honour the departed soul.

TODAY and TOMORROW & SUN. MAT. at 12 NOON

PRAKASH PICTURES'

RAKHI

KAMINI KAUSHAL, KARAN DIWAN and Ulhas.

10th WEEK

LAMINGTON

2, 6-15, 9-30. Sun. Hol. 12 Noon.

AN EVERGREEN Release.

GREAT EASTERN CIRCUS

will thrill your heart in a great big wonderful show. Suspenseful feats which combines breath taking moments, with blazing actions.

Now for the First Time from U. K. brings you the World's Greatest Acts:

AT G. S. MEDICAL COLLEGE GROUND, DADAR

(Behind Dadar Fire Brigade Station)

MOTOR CYCLE ON HIGH WIRE, DEATH DIVE — By Mrs. & Mr. RUDIS

ACROBATIC JUGGLERY — By THREE JUNGLAS

Directly imported from the biggest Circus of England by special chartered plane exclusively for G E. Circus. See how the World's finest and best swings into action throughout the show. Item after item in full action will put you in suspense with breathless continuity

TURN TO, FOR THIS BIG SHOW.

Daily 2 shows at 6-15 & 9-30 p.m. Saturdays, Sundays & holidays 3 shows at 3, 6-15 & 9-30 p.m. Advance booking for 1st class & above at the Circus office.

TODAY—on this GREAT REPUBLIC DAY.....

Comes this GREAT TALE OF THE COMMON MAN

KAMINI KAUSHAL
RAJ KAPOOR
GAJANAN JAGIRDAR
Badriprasad
HEMAVATI

JAGIRDAR Productions:

JAL-PARI

Directed and Produced by: GAJANAN JAGIRDAR

From TOMORROW at NEPTUNE, Bandra

3-30, 6-30 and 9-30

Today to Mon. Mat. 12-30

Booking: 10 to 12

From TODAY at KRISHNA

3-30, 6-30, 9-30

Today, Fri., Sun. 12-30

Booking: 10 to 12 and 4 to 6

GOLDEN DAY'S JOYOUS JAMBOREE

A La.... 'Lara Lappa' in company of

MEENA
Motilal
MAJNU
JOHAR
KULDEEP

Producer-Director: ROOPK SHOREY.

EK-THI LARKI

NOW in 4 FOURTH WEEK!

Daily: 3, 6-15, 9-30.

KAMAL TODAY, FRI. and SUN. 12 Noon.

PARADISE Today, Fri. Sat., Sun 12 Noon.

A 'SCREENS' Release.

CITY & SUBURBS

Today

Hindu: Magh Shud 8, 2006.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akher 7, 1369.
Parsi: Amardad 26, 1319.
Sunrise: 7-14 a.m. Sunset: 6-28 p.m.
Hightide: 04-02, 17-40. Lowtide: 11-03, 22-38.

Today's Engagements

BOMBAY DHOBIES UNION: Flag salutation Union Welfare Centre, Haines Road, Worli, 8-45 a.m. Hon. Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Minister for Law and Civil Supplies, presiding.

DIAMOND JUBILEE TRUST SCHOOLS: Variety entertainment, Aga Hall, Nesbitt Road, Mazagon, 9-30 a.m. H. H. Aga Khan will attend.

PROGRESSIVE GROUP: Dance Drama by Hima Kesarkodi, Excelsior Theatre, 10-15 a.m.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE: Flag salutation, Sir Vithaldas Thakersey Memorial Building, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, 11 a.m. Hon. Mr. V. L. Mehta, Minister for Finance, presiding.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on Tom Paine, Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain, 6-15 p.m.

EDUCATIONAL FILMS OF INDIA: Inauguration of Open Air Educational and Cultural Theatre, 91 Walkeshwar Road, Friday 6-30 p.m. by Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM: The Museum will remain closed on Thursday on account of the inauguration of the Republic.

HANGING GARDENS: The gardens will remain open till midnight on Thursday and Friday.

EDUCATIONIST'S MERITS RECOGNISED: The well-known educationist Mr. Eruch R. Golwalla, has been unanimously elected a member of the Governing Council of the Indian Education Society, Bombay, in recognition of the valuabe services rendered by him as Chairman of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Society.

THE ALL-INDIA MANUFACTURERS' ORGANISATION: The All-India Manufacturers' Organisation along with the Association of Indian Industries and Textile Processors' Association has arranged a Republic Day Lunch on Friday, 27th January 1950 at 1 p.m. at the Banqueting Hall, Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay. The Hon'ble Shri B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, will be present.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: There will be No Meetings of the Corporation on Thursday, the 26th and Monday, the 30th January 1950, as those days have been declared as public holidays.

The next Meeting of the Corporation will be held here on Tuesday, the 31st January 1950, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time).

In pursuance of Corporation Resolution No. 1542, dated the 19th January 1950, His Worship the Mayor has also fixed Tuesday, the 31st January 1950, for the further consideration of the Budget Estimates 'A' and 'B' for the year 1950-51.

ADI-ANDHRA SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE: Republic Day Meetings: Municipal Gujrati School, Colaba, 4 p.m. and Municipal School Compound, Kamatipura, Dr. B. R. Nayen will preside, 7-30 p.m.

PROF. P. A. WADIA will preside over a meeting of the Rationing Staff and Government Grain Shops to be held in connection with the celebration of the inauguration of the Republic of India on 26th January 1950 at 8-00 a.m. at the Card Index Premises.

"MAZDOOR" TO REPLACE "COOLIE"

BOMBAY, Wednesday: The Government of Bombay, on the advice of the Government of India, have decided to abolish in future in all official documents the use of the terms "coolie" or "porter" but instead use the term "mazdoor".

A Silver Tray with the signatures of all the Cabinet Ministers engraved on it and an image of Lord Buddha were presented as a memento to H.E. Shri C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India, at a farewell party given in his honour by the Ministers at New Delhi on January 22. Photo shows Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, making the presentation to the Governor-General of the Silver Tray on behalf of himself and his Cabinet colleagues.

MOVE TO REDRESS CIVIL EMPLOYEES' GRIEVANCES

Labour Relations Bill Under Consideration

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25. (PTI).

THE HOME MINISTRY of the Government of India, it is learnt has under consideration the question of setting up a suitable machinery to deal with the grievances of civil employees, who will be given the right of association and recognition but not the right to strike, under the new law proposed to be undertaken by the Government.

Persons employed in naval, military, air force or police service of the Government will be excluded from the purview of the proposed Labour Relations Bill.

It is proposed to define civil servant as a person who holds any civil post in connection with the affairs of the Government of India or the Government of a province whether permanently, temporarily or on probation but does not include a person who is employed as a non-gazetted servant in any of the industrial or commercial establishments owned or managed by the Government of India or the Government of a province.

Such institutions include railways, transport, ports, docks, wharves and jetties, post and telegraphs, telephones, broadcasting system, and all other forms of communications, mints, printing presses, ordnance factories, depots and other installations, public works, irrigation and electric power systems, plantations, mines and all other factories. Persons employed in the administrative offices of these institutions will, however, be considered civil servants.

OTHER CLASSIFICATIONS

It is likely that the Government may by law declare a strike by civil servants would be considered illegal. A comprehensive legislation in respect of civil servants, is understood to be under preparation by the Home Ministry.

Persons employed in Government establishments solely in a clerical capacity in any room or place where no manufacturing process is being carried will, it is stated, be classified as civil servants notwithstanding the exclusion of the rest of the employees of the same establishment from the definition of the term "civil servant". Likewise, all employees on the postal side, telephone operators, wireless operators and telegraphists will be classified as civil servants. Other employees on the telegraph side will be treated as industrial workers and not as civil servants. The employees of the Works, Mines and Power Ministry and of Public Works Departments other than "work-charged staff" will also be considered civil servants.

So far as the railway employees are concerned, no change from the present is likely to be introduced.

NOTICES

The Bill seeks to evolve a new procedure for negotiation and conciliation of disputes designed to avoid the misuse of lightning strikes. In every case, whether in a public utility service or not if the employees consider that a labour dispute between them and their employer has arisen, or is likely to arise, they will be required to send a notice to the employer stating their demands, and asking him to negotiate with them within seven days. In respect of public utility services, the employer must, on pain of prosecution, start negotiations within a week.

Where an employer has grievances against the employees and contemplates a lock-out, he must go through precisely the same procedure as it proposed for the emloyees. Other features of the Bill are provisions relating to collective bargaining as an alternative to those relating to negotiations and conciliation, procedure for referring disputes to tribunals, and the effects of the decisions and awards of labour courts and appellate tribunals.

The Pulse Of The City

TRAPPED: The Anti-Corruption Branch of the Bombay CID trapped Tuesday afternoon Thakurdas Dataram Ramchandani, an Inspector in the office of the Deputy Custodian of Evacuee Property, Bombay. It is alleged that he accepted a bribe of Rs. 700 from a person for 'hushing up' an enquiry. Ramchandani, it is stated, was deputed by his officer to make enquiries regarding a motor taxi, the owner of which is reported to have left for Pakistan. The Inspector approached one Abdulla Jan Gulabkhan at Naigaum and threatened to take action against him despite the latter's protest that he was not concerned in the case. Ramchandani told Gulabkhan that he would be prepared to hush up the enquiry provided he was paid a sum of Rs 1,500. Gulabkhan brought the matter to the A.C.B. who trapped the Inspector with marked notes.

SEIZURE: Two and a half bottles of illicit liquor, cleverly concealed in hot water bags, were recovered from a man carrying a sweetmeat box walking along the Girgaum Road. Two constables in plain clothes watched this man, followed him towards Dhobi Talao and as he neared Thakurdwar, they stopped him and opened the box. Sakharam, the accused, was taken into custody, Tuesday.

SUICIDE: Mahadev Mavji, an in-patient at the St. George Hospital, leapt to death from the window of the second floor of the hospital, Tuesday. It is stated that the man was suffering from lung disease for the past three months and that being unable to bear his disease, he committed suicide.

HARBOUR THEFTS: The Yellow Gate Police arrested, Tuesday, three persons for alleged theft of property from the docks and a fourth for receiving and disposing of the stolen property. Ismail Kassam, Rambhau Panday and Baboo Bala loaded in a cart at No. 4 Alexandra Docks, some zinc plates valued at over Rs. 5,000 which they had earlier stolen from that place and while they were moving out, were caught by the police. The accused are reported to have been involved in another similar theft and are alleged to have sold the stolen property. The fourth accused, Abdul Hussain Taher Mohammed, was apprehended for receiving the stolen goods and disposing of them. All the four men were produced before the Ballard Pier Court.

A 'WEIGHTY' AFFAIR: The police raided the Hind Star Bakery and seized a large stock of butter biscuits, toasts and other biscuits made out of wheat, 76 trays of butter biscuits and a large quantity of atta, wheat flour and other varieties of biscuits. The proprietor of the bakery, Noorkhan Akhalkhan Pathan and his two servants were arrested in this connection.

PUBLISHER ARRESTED: The Special Branch Police of the Bombay CID arrested, Tuesday, M. Y. Rao, Printer and Publisher of the Bombay Printing Press subsequent to a raid when objectionable literature was seized.

ASSAM RAIL LINK

First Express Leaves Sealdah

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25 (PTI): Amidst scenes of great enthusiasm and shouts of "Long Live Indian Republic", the first Assam Link Express—the first passenger train on the new route—left Sealdah station (Calcutta) shortly after midday today.

The new line, on which the train will run, connects Assam with the rest of the Indian Union. There will be only one transhipment on the way between Sakrigalighat on the E. I. Railway and Maniharighat on the O. T. Railway.

West Bengal's Home (Defence) Minister, Mr. Bhupati Majumdar and a number of railway officials were present at the time of the train's departure. Mr. Majumdar shook hands with the train's crew and fellow railway officials garlanded them. The engine of the train was also decorated with flowers and festoons, a national flag flying in front.

The corresponding train after transhipment will arrive at Amingaon (Assam) on Friday morning.

BOYCOTT OF NIZAM'S SWEARING-IN

Congressmen's Decision

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Jan. 25 (PTI): Hyderabad Congressmen, it is understood, will not attend the swearing-in ceremony at the Jubilee Hall tomorrow, when the Nizam will take the oath of office as Rajpramukh, as also the banquet by the Rajpramukh tomorrow night.

The decision to boycott the two functions in celebration of the Indian Republic Day tomorrow, was taken at a meeting of the Working Committee of the Hyderabad State Congress this morning, it is learnt.

There does not, however, appear to be any restriction on Congressmen attending the garden party by the Chief Minister Mr. Vellodi, tomorrow evening.

Seva Dal Procession

The Congress Seva Dal are taking out a torch-light procession from Jai Hind theatre to Nawab Tank on Thursday, Jan. 26 at 9 p.m. The cultural squad of the Sarvodaya Kala Mandir will give a variety entertainment programme on Friday, Jan. 27 under the auspices of the Seva Dal at Kasar Galli, Margaon at 9 p.m.

Preparations in connection with the Republic Day Celebrations are nearly complete at the Congress House. The elaborate programme which has been chalked out will be carried out during the next two days. The entire premises of the Congress House will present a delightful picture with all its buildings richly illuminated to mark the birth of Indian Republic.

From TOMORROW

EROS

Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

You'll scream with delight when you see.....

"ABBOTT & COSTELLO MEET THE KILLER"

with BORIS KARLOFF

Free list suspended

EXTRA MORNING SHOW on Sunday at 10 at Evening rates

WE ARE HOLDING IT FOR A

6th WEEK

SO YOU CAN CELEBRATE REPUBLIC HOLIDAYS AT

METRO

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

M-G-M's

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

in TECHNICOLOR

This Morn. at 10 "KILLER McCOY"

Tomorrow Morn. at 10 "A DATE WITH JUDY"

Prices: As. 10-6 and Rs. 1-5

NEW EMPIRE

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

HILARIOUS!

The happiest Hope picture in years!

BOB HOPE IRENE FLEMING in The Great Lover

TODAY AT 10 A.M. PARDON US and SONS OF THE DESERT

Tomorrow at 10 a.m.

HISTORY IS MADE AT NIGHT Charles Boyer, Jean Arthur

S-RIB FOR TRUCKS AND BUSES

Goodyear S-Rib has been proved the mileage Tyre for Trucks and Buses in India.

S-RIB

Offers the following advantages:

1. Greater air capacity to carry out-sized loads.
2. Built with highest quality low stretch latex treated cord to resist bruising and casing break-up.
3. Notched shoulders for cooler running.
4. Extra thick tough resilient tread with the longest wearing rib design.
5. Initial cost no higher than for ordinary tyres, therefore you get *lowest cost per mile.*

GOODYEAR

THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER

NO. 137

The Bombay Chronicle

THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA

With the inauguration of the Indian Republic and the coming into effect of the Indian Constitution, India enters on another stage of her progress; and we hope that it is with a new spirit that we Indians face the future that opens out before us. In the months since August, 1947, the months of transition and adjustment to independence, there have been many lessons to be learned. We leave it to others to weigh the burdens which were laid on the shoulders of a young nation struggling to come into being, and to assess the manner in which we, as a people and as a government, applied ourselves to the change-over from determined opposition to the established authorities to equally determined purpose to bend the system to constructive ends. Now that purpose has burst its bounds. It has expressed itself in a Constitution which as a whole represents the genius of the Indian people, and might be considered as the machinery most capable of meeting Indian needs. The Constitution reflects the mood of the nation at this moment of time. it enshrines, it is true, the hopes and aspirations of the people, but it also provides the concrete means of bringing those ambitions to fulfilment. As the first achievement of the co-operative effort of free Indians, the Constitution is an inspiration to us all: as the constructive realisation of the work of generations who had toiled for the freedom of this country from the darkest hours of subjection to the first dawn of independence, it is a memorial more lasting than brass to the deathless soldiers of freedom: and the fundamental unanimity on basic principles embodied in the Constitution holds promise of peaceful, orderly and stable progress for this and future generations.

The new age that opens before us, calls for effort. We cannot get out of the nation more than we, each individual Indian, are prepared to put into it in the form of work. Much of the energy that had gone into building a free people, has been exhausted in resisting evil and error. The momentum of the freedom movement should have carried us further on the road of progress but for the inherent weaknesses that we have had to struggle against: and the desire to achieve much has itself placed a heavy strain on our own strength. As the twenty-nine months of transition drew to a close, there were still echoes of Government and the people expecting too much from and of each other. It is perhaps natural that after a great moral effort people generally continue to look for the same effort. But it is inevitable too that a reaction should set in and that it is the greatest where the effort has been most exerted. The splendour of the ceremonies on the Republic Day is apt to obscure the one fact from our vision: It is the beginning of normalcy for the nation. The struggle for freedom is, obviously, limited and it comes to an end with the coming of independence; the period of transition is also a short one. But the age ushered in by the setting up of the Republic and the coming into effect of the Constitution is a period without a visible limit. There can be no short-cuts which will bring us to our goal, no objectives that we can gain and hold by sudden spurts of energy. Since the change in the constitutional structure does not effect a change simultaneously in the human material in the country, it is essential that the necessary adjustments are made consciously and deliberately. The Government could usefully bear in mind that, whatever they might desire, it is with the Indian people that they have to work; and on the other side the people will do well to remember that there are certain limitations—some of them they are themselves responsible for—which no Government can surmount except for a short time. Indian leaders have negatively called for an end of recriminations; and the public have equally tired of the futility of mere criticism and denunciation. But things cannot last long on this note of forbearance unless concrete efforts are put forth to correct felt evils. It is to this task that all effort should be directed.

The Indian National Congress has a unique place in the affections of the people. It entered on the period of transition with the high prestige of an organisation that had won the freedom of the country. It has to be admitted, however, that it has not improved on the initial advantage. On the contrary, it has drawn heavily on its resources. Because of internal dissensions and manoeuvring for power, it has failed to build itself up as a party that can effectively shape the freedom that had been won. Nothing strikes the student of politics so much as the fact that the achievements and efforts of the various Governments in the two years behind us have been independent of the party. The place of India in the Commonwealth and in the international sphere, the integration of Indian States, the Indian affirmation of the secular ideal, the framing of the Constitution—all these can only be claimed as Congress achievements by a feat of the imagination. Nor after they became settled facts, has the Congress party shown much enterprise and energy in explaining them to the people. Considering the close contact that existed for decades between the Congress and the Indian people, this sudden withdrawal—except for a few top leaders who are also in the Indian Government, very few Congressmen have renewed their public contacts—is both regrettable and dangerous. In other matters, the governments have been left to explain their intentions mainly through their publicity departments. There has been a great deal said about the necessity of having an opposition party in a democracy; what has not attracted public notice is the absence of even anything like a government party. The relations between the Congress Party and the Congress Ministry in the provinces have baffled the top men in the party. Ranging from factions in some provinces to coldness in others, the one striking feature is absence of co-ordination between the two. In the Centre, the tendency is the other way about, with the men who are in the Government dwarfing the other members of the party executive. It is necessary that the entire question be settled so that the Congress can come forward as a disciplined political party, which puts itself solidly behind the Government. We attach particular importance to this because we feel that the Congress has a very important part to play, that it has not so far risen to the occasion, and that it needs to equip itself before it can assume its role.

A Dutch Lawrence?

Captain R. P. P. Westerling, described as a "former Dutch commando leader", is not the first European, politically inspired army officer fired with the ambition to emerge as the legendary hero of a romantic struggle, which ultimately aims at establishing or re-establishing the imperialist domination of his country over the peoples and countries of Asia. Captain Westerling seems to have been struck by the example and achievements of Colonel T. E. Lawrence. But the Lawrence role is now played out. Asian countries are too disillusioned and wide-awake for that. Secondly, the pattern of modern politics is radically different from those of days when a Lawrence could flourish and promote the glories of "King and country" in Asian lands. The most certain thing about captain Westerling's adventure is that it will never result in the restoration of Dutch domination in Indonesia in any shape or form. Whoever and whatever may or may not be the casualty in the trouble he has started, that casualty of the last war and of modern times, Dutch imperialism, will remain dead and gone.

With that fact very clear, it is upto the Dutch authorities both in Indonesia and in Holland to help suppress this man effectively in the interests of their own future relations with Indonesia. The Dutch may not be guilty of direct complicity in Westerling's "revolt", but there is enough in their attitude as well as in the background of the whole affair to convict them of sympathy for, and encouragement of, that revolt against the nationalist Republic of Indonesia. For instance, the "neutral" attitude of General Lenders in Bandoeng was not so neutral in its actual effect. And there is also the recorded fact that Dutch soldiers in the town gave the "thumbs up" greeting to Westerling's troops. All this is not in keeping with the duty, both moral and political, of the Dutch authorities. They owe it to the Indonesian Republic not to seek to get away with a formal repudiation of Westerling. It is, of course, easy to excite the fanatical section of any population and play upon its extreme and impracticable aspirations as unconscious instrument of entirely different objective. But at least—at least, if that best may be assumed, for argument's sake, to be possible — there will be chaos, dissident and dissenting elements fighting the Republic and the disillusioned Darul-Islam fighting also Captain Westerling. The end of the chaos will be the triumphant arrival of Communism. Another Asian country will go Communist and neither Stalin nor Mao will be responsible.

Thought For The Day

'When power is attained much else of value is gone. Political trickery and intrigue take the place of idealism, and cowardice and selfishness the place of disinterested courage.

—PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

Tete-à-Tete

WITHOUT COMMENT

"But this has to be understood in its proper context," the Chief Justice observed. "The liberties which the judiciary protects are those that fall with the law. The judiciary says that a subject shall be free within the boundaries of the law. It is only to that extent that it is the guardian of the people's rights."

—Local Press Report.

* *

Today, we learn convincingly—that is, from an announcement that we shan't have to work today—is Republic Day. By rights we should after years and years, which really seem like long centuries, of hard struggle for freedom, both political and private, retire to—er—well-earned and comfortable rest and to watch from our quiet retreat the progress of the Indian Republic—occasionally emerging into vocal ejaculations like "what is this world coming to?" and "this present government is leading the country to the dogs, cats, rack, ruin etc. for, that is the personal right in, and duty towards, democratic freedom.

* *

But that retirement is not to be. For we have been unanimously elected—all right, 'nem con'—the first Republican whatever it is of this column with effect from yesterday that is to say, today we mean to say....but never mind about this technical detail of relativity.

* *

We, therefore, begin the day and the epoch with good wishes and Jai Hinds to you al, regretting, we assure you, that we cannot follow up with a musical burst into our two national anthems in either the Roman or the Devanagari script—sorry, we mean, either in choral company or solo.

* *

So 'Jai Hind" and may this Republic progress and prosper through the coming centuries and realise the hopes of those great men and women—many of them, alas, no more, including the greatest of them all—who dreamt a dream and dedicated their lives to its materialisation.

Its a great day. Yes—a great day.

* *

Er—by the way, will somebody in the meantime lend us a copy of our "Constitution", or perhaps, today's goodwill could go to the length of presenting us with one as a Republic Day gift? You see, now that we are free and are to be governed under our own Republican Constitution, we had better look up that Constitution" and see what it is all about and so on and so forth.

Eh? No, an ordinary printed copy (of the English version, please) will do very well for us. Thanks.

INDIA'S ROLE IN S. E. ASIA

By L. F. Rushbrook Williams

INDIA'S age-old links with South-East Asia, still to be seen "from Ayuthia and Angkor to Borobudur and Bali", have now assumed a new significance, a greater importance.

It seems likely that destiny has reserved for India the main share in converting the peoples of SouthEast Asia to her own conviction that team-work, both for regional purposes and for the wider ends of promoting a brotherhood between East and West, is the only way of making the satisfaction of their national aspirations a foundation-stone of the great structure of international security which all men of goodwill are now labouring to erect.

A writer has recently reminded us that almost until yesterday, much of South-East Asia was commonly known as Further India. There is justice in the term, since India has contributed much to building up the part of the world stretching from Arakan to Cathay and Himalayas to the islands of the Indies.

Throughout the Middle Ages, her seamen, her merchants, her missionaries and her scholars carried overseas many of those characteristic features of her culture which may still be discerned "from Ayuthia and Angkor to Borobudur and Bali". Without her help, the national heritage of many South-East Asian countries would have lacked much of the rich texture which impresses observers today.

CULTURAL LEADERSHIP

There is no evidence that she ever sought political domination: her cultural leadership was the more potent because it was exercised exclusively by means of the arts of peace. In this way she set an example which has been all too rarely followed by the set of the world. But the historian will note that few of the Asian countries which profited by her culture were content to adopt her methods.

The history of South-East Asia through the centuries has been one of dynastic rivalries, internecine feuds, and perpetual warfare, all of which paved the way for the intervention of the Western Powers whose domination eventually stimulated the growth of the new national movements which have tpday changed the political outlook of a large portion of the human race. It may be doubted, none the less, whether these movements could have attained their present strength unless they had been nurtured in the peaceful conditions which the colonizing Powers, in their own interests, maintained and enforced.

POLITICAL EQUILIBRIUM

For many years, the budren of maintaining peace through-out South-East Asia was borne by Britain. Her task was made possible because she exercised a strong, and, on the whole, stable administration over India, which thus, even under foreign rule, became a balancing factor in the political equilibrium of the whole area. India's manpower and natural resources, supplemented by Western technique and material equipment, left her without a rival among Asian countries. China, which alone could be compared with India in national potential, was weakened by internal strife and obsolete traditions.

Moreover, as Britain's control over India weakened before the advance of Indian nationalism, the spirit which inspired India's own struggle for freedom powerfully influenced the growth of national movements in the smaller countries of South-East Asia, whose leaders began to look to her for example and encouragement.

It is, therefore, clear that in her dealings with South-East Asia, the new independent India is heir to a dual tradition. On the one side stands her historic cultural influence over the entire area, now reinforced by her successful struggle in the van of Asian freedom; on the other side is the stabilising function long performed by Britain.

But if the testimony of the past forms any guide to the future, India is likely to shoulder her responsibilities by moral suasion and moral leadership, rather than by any resort to physical force. It must not, however, be assumed by those whose ears are closed to moral appeal that she would stand aside from a conflict in which, to use the striking phrases recently employed by Pandit Nehru in the course of his historic visit to the United States, "freedom is endangered, or justice threatened, or aggression takes place."

RESPONSIBILITIES OF LEADERSHIP

As the greatest free power in South-East Asia, India cannot, save by an act of abnegation unworthy of her own historic past, disclaim the responsibilities of a leadership which inevitably falls to her, even though she may be the last deliberately to invite its recognition. The smaller and weaker nations of the region are already looking to her for help and guidance; she cannot rejected their appeal, unless she is ready to renounce the principles of freedom and justice on which she has founded her own policy. Her consistent respect for these principles, and her recognition of their universal validity has already been indicated in her policy towards Indonesia and Burma.

One of the most significant features of India's policy towards South-East Asia up to the present time is the broad outlook which directs it. Although she has shown a sober and realistic sense of her obligation to assist Asian peoples in their struggle for political freedom as well as to help them pre-

(Continued on Page 5)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Opportunity

How low the stock of the Communists has fallen in the city is well demonstrated by the fact that not a single textile mill, factory, school or college was closed last Tuesday in response to the general strike call given by the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress and the Communist Party of India, as a protest against the Constitution of India. This shows that the Communists are losing their hold not only on their members but also on the rank and file. One of the party members, who has resigned recently, attributed this to the leadership of the party losing contact with the people, their feelings and their hopes. Continuous heckling about sentiments of Swaraj and independence had made the people turn their back on the party. The tendency of the top Communists to change the party line to suit Moscow, whether it was in the interest of the Indian masses or not, have alienated them completely from the people. This is an opportune time for the Congress to consolidate its influence among the working class and students. Being in power, naturally it cannot make wild promises like the opposition parties but it can render solid service. More Congressmen must move among them, share their joys and sorrows, listen sympathetically to their complaints and requirements. Many of their just grievances may be removed if brought to the notice of officials by influential Congressmen. Many educational, medical, recreational facilities are out of the reach of the masses just because of their ignorance or indifference of officials in charge of them. Congressmen can use their position with great advantage if they become intermediaries between the Government and the people. Selfless service commands respect, love and loyalty.

American Dilemma

The United States is still undecided about her China policy, which is leading her nowhere. Bowing down to the clamour of the opposition, the U.S. Secretary of State Mr. Dean Acheson announced at a secret session of the Foreign Relations Committee that he was agreeable to giving some further economic aid to the Chinese Nationalist Government in Formosa. Revealing this, Senator Tom Connally said that the question of military aid to Formosa did not arise. He thought that the Economic Co-operation Administration would give 28 million dollars for Formosa out of 106 million dollars approved for the "general area" of China. Hesitation on the part of the U.S. is keeping China on a gun-powder barrel which may explode any time. Though the Communist China, at the moment, has neither warships nor bombers to invade Formosa, such a possibility cannot be ruled out altogether. In a few months' time they may make up this deficiency. There are three courses open to the United States. Firstly, they can write off Chiang completely. After that the Chinese Communists have nowhere to go. Secondly, the United States may declare that Formosa is an important link in their Pacific defence and any invasion of it will be resisted by the U.S. warships and bombers. They could even occupy it and let Chiang rule it for them. The third and the best alternative seems to be to convince Chiang that he has lost China for good and that the United States was in no mood to start a Third World War to instal him back in Peking. He should be assured of an asylum in Formosa to retire in peace. The Communists should be glad to give up claims to Formosa if they can get the American recognition and the E.C.A. aid of 106 million dollars, earmarked for China. The last seems to be the most satisfying solution for all. Of course, this will be possible only if Russia does not want to veto peace in the Far East.

The Novice

Her famous husband has recently received a new award, so this is a good time to tell a story about the wife. During the air lift flights from Frankfurt to Berlin, women passengers in military planes were required to wear slacks so as to don parachutes. At times, though rarely, women showed up in skirts, unaware of the rule. One day the flight officer briefing the human freight before the take-off found several women lined up before him, all wearing slacks — save one. Tense and hurried, he blew his top. "Hey, you," he barked at the small, quiet figure in the offending skirt, "stand forward! I'm going to make an example of you. We have no time here to bother with ignoramuses who don't know the first thing about flying. What's your name, anyway?" Demurely the meek little woman replied: "Anne-Lindberg". Scarlet-faced, the officer handed his demonstration parachute to a nearby corporal and strode off the field without a word.

—WORLDOVER PRESS

Apartheid

In the no-confidence motion tabled by Field-Marshal Smuts in the South African Parliament against the Nationalist Government, Dr. Malam has to face an opposition which he cannot discount. When Smuts criticises the apartheid policy of the present Government as one of tampering with the political rights of natives and coloured peoples, and when the cites strained relations between the white and coloured sections and the growing tendency to division among Europeans also; he, apparently, takes exception to the excesses wantonly indulged in by Dr. Malan's Government and not to the principle upon which his country, policy of discrimination was based. Democratic opinion is fast asserting itself against the very doctrine of colour-bar and segregation. What is the attitude of the Smuts party towards it? The no-confidence motion makes no reply to this question. Presenting the liberal view-point the other day, Smuts Edgar Brookes was quiet explicit in expression of his faith in freedom and democracy. He had, further, called upon opponents of racialism never to acquiesce, in spirit, with laws which hampered fundamental freedom or with a political system which excluded any section of the population from parliamentary representation. Obviously the liberal opposition has some rational basis. Justice to oppressed original Africans and coloured immigrants demands the end of racialism and not concessions a palliative measures like relaxation of the apartheid policy, and all the liberal forces should unite for the noble task of securing it from the ruling race of South Africa. Smuts feels that apartheid of the Malanbrand was at variance with the South African constitution. He should have been, now in a position to announce that equality of treatment, irrespective of creed or colour, must be one of the fundamental articles of his country's constitution in future.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Is Alcohol A Stimulant

In your issue of Tuesday, January 24, on page one under "Liquor Permits for the Forces" it is stated that "Government of Bombay have accepted the principle that every soldier, sailor and airman, belonging to the Defence Forces of India will be entitled to one unit of liquor per month after total prohibition comes into force in the province from April 1, 1950 and Officers in the three defence forces are to be permitted more units according to their ranks etc."

This is extremely curious and the reason given is "for operation purpose". The civilian of any status does not enjoy this concession; while the military has every day for certain operational purpose to drink liquor on the definite idea that it is a very necessary stimulant for "operational purposes." Every daily dose is presumed to make a very capable and healthy and fit person for operation purposes in war time. What a perverse idea about the psychological action of alcohol in any form I shall be pleased to know, what gave Government this notion of alcohol being a stimulant in small doses.

The British Government some years ago appointed a committee of medical experts under Dr. Willoughby to investigate the relation of alcohol with motor car and other road accidents. The report of this committee is published and the conclusion of that expert committee is 'Alcohol from the beginning to the end is an out and out hypnotic and never a stimulant at any stage and in any form. The wrong impression that alcohol is a stimulant is due to the state caused by the loss of control of higher centres over the lower especially in the early stages; this is really a stage of incoherence proved by proper psychological tests, just the same as in early stages of chloroform and ether anaesthetic, so familiar to surgeons, and in-patients in delicate conditions. But this is not a stimulation at all of the higher faculties whether of a civilian or a fighter. It is the beginning of the depressant condition. All these stages have been so graphically depicted in illustrated American magazine "Look" some time back.

There is no justification on any ground to give a fighter, any alcohol in any form whether in peace time or war conditions.

Poona. —Capt. V. B. GOKHALE.

Peace Offer By India

It is deplorable that the latest efforts of the Prime Minister of India to get the Pakistan Premier to agree to a joint declaratioyn of "no use of arms to settle disputes" between the two Governments should have been responded to, so miserably by our erstwhile compatriots.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan has tried to belittle the importance of this move which I would like to call "A non-aggression pact" by imposing a condition that India must give concrete proof that she is serious about this projected concord. If only the Pakistan Premier had searched his heart and cast aside his prejudices and pride, he would have realised that this latest gesture from the Indian Government was a logical step to the "Cease-fire" agreement reached in the beginning of the last year and that it would have committed both the Governments to a policy of peaceful negotiations and paved the way to a settlement of all outstanding issues, the urge on the part of Pakistan to provocative and dangerous activities not withstanding.

Instead of grasping the hand of real friendship extended by India, Liaquat Ali Khan treated it with contempt and missed another opportunity of close collaboration between the two states by establishing peace and eventual prosperity not only of India and Pakistan but of the whole world.

India Government would have been perfectly justified in carrying out Military operations into Pakistan territory for it was Pakistan on her own confession, that organised this miniature undeclared war in the eyes of the world.

But the Government of India were generous enough to use only the minimum force to meet the situation although goaded on by Pakistan's provocations. Here then is the concrete proof, if one were needed of India's faith and honesty and earnestness in this policy of non-violence which brought forth the "No resort to war" proposals from Pandit Nehru.

Instead of crying and shrieking of "being encircled" the Pakistan Premier will be well advised to agree to sign the joint proclamation of the "Non-agression pact and no arms pact", for, in adherence that alone lies salvation of both the States. It is never too late to mend.

—K. S. MAVINKURVE.

Second Class On Suburban Railways

I am exceedingly surprised to read in the papers that the Railway Minister, Sri K. Santanam, is not prepared to re-introduce second class in the suburban section of the railways. A recent report from Madras had assured us to the contrary.

I do not know why the Minister is so very adamant about its re-introduction in the suburban section while returning to the four classes in the longer routes. Probably he does not realise the hardship to the middle class people who used to travel by second class previously. I shall quote here a concrete case or two, for example, for his information.

A second class ticket from Dadar to Ambernath used to cost Rs. 2-6 before the abolition of the second class. Now the alternative for one is to pay Rs. 4-8 for Class I or as 11 for Class III. How many people can afford the luxury of the former, especially when one has to pay for four or five persons?

The alternative is to travel by Class III at considerable inconvenience and discomfort,—not to speak of the great risk of life and limbs. Many people are compelled to resort to this class for economic reasons, which means more crowding in the class III compartments and incidental loss to the Railway—to the tune of Rs. 3-8 per head, as in the above case.

Now for a class I season ticket holder between Dadar and V.T., if he takes his family to Port, it costs him As. 12 per head, as against As. 6 by second class previously. If he travels by bus instead, it costs him As. 4 per head, while Class III by rail costs him only as. 3 per head.

Don't you think the Authorities will be well advised to restore class II and save the public the great inconvenience caused by its omission, and thereby earn more money for the Railway?

—J. C. MAITRA.

Hunger-strike

Five detenu-prisoners are on hunger-strike for the last 13 days in the Sabarmati Jail. This is causing deep anxiety in the minds of the people. The issue involved is simple and straightforward. People do not resort to such self-tormentation just out of fun and it must therefore be assumed that they have genuine grievances which must be enquired into. In the defence of civil liberties the Government must place the demands of the detenus before an impartial tribune so that the truth may be known?

—L. G. SHUKLA.

Ahmedabad.

More U. P. Congressmen To Resign?

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25: Following the expulsion of two members from the Congress Party in the U. P. Legislature at least twenty-five members are expected to send in their resignation by February, it is learned here. Some of the members do not intend to resign from the Legislature, but propose to form into an opposition group within it, it is understood. They also intend to call themselves Congress and may form a separate Congress organisation.

OPEN AIR

A flying visit from Khandala to Talegaon, or perhaps it could hardly be called "flying" for the road is so very bad for a long distance that any degree of speed is quite impossible. However, even that has its compensations, for it gives more opportunity to enjoy the beauty of the countryside. The banyan trees at the roadside were fresh with their bronzy-red young leaves and the mango trees were full of flowers. The fields on either side of the road, planted now with their wheat crop, were in indescribably lovely shade of green. Bee-eaters and drongs hawked insects from the telegraph wires and wagtails, doves and mynas flew up from the road at our approach. Arrived at Talegaon, our first visit was, of course, to the Lake where hundreds of coot swan and dived in the calm water. The wild duck have apparently been scared off by all the sportsmen in the locality, and only about four or five have remained to brave the perils there. Near the well a heavy fluttering of wings drew our attention to the grey hornbills which had returned after a long absence to enjoy the ripe red fruits on the pipul and banyan trees.

—D. R.

A FINAL STEP IN POLITICAL TRANSITION

Truman And Acheson Greet The Nation

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26

MESSAGES of good will from President Truman and Secretary of State Dean Acheson on the occasion of India's establishment as a republic were delivered today to the President of the Indian Republic and to the Prime Minister.

President Truman's message pointed to the close parallel between America's political evolution and the establishment of the sovereign independent Republic of India, and said that the event marks "an auspicious beginning of the second half of the 20th century."

Secretary Acheson said in his message that independent India has many accomplishments to its credit, and that it was his country's hope that the occasion being celebrated today would mark the beginning of an era in which those problems still remaining would be settled. The Secretary added that American good will is extended to the new Republic in the knowledge that India "is engaged in a common endeavour to promote international peace and to maintain just and honourable relations among nations."

TEXT OF TRUMAN'S MESSAGE

Following is the text of President Truman's message to the President of the Union of India:

"On this memorable day in India's history, I send my greetings and best wishes and those of the people of the United States to you, and through you to the people of the Union of India.

"The establishment of the sovereign independent Republic of India within the Commonwealth represents a final step in India's political transition, which closely parallels the political evolution of our own country.

"Because of our traditional sympathy with India, the people of the United States are particularly happy to send expressions of good will on this occasion.

"The inauguration of India's new form of government and of its new constitution and the assumption of office by its first President constitute an auspicious beginning of the second half of the twentieth century. May the future of the new Republic, functioning under its democratic constitution, be characterized by peace, prosperity and good fortune."

ACHESON'S MESSAGE

Secretary Acheson's message to the Prime Minister states:

"Please accept my felicitations on the occasion of the coming into effect of the constitution of the Union of India and the inauguration of its republican form of government within the framework of the Commonwealth.

"The accomplishments of independent India, not the least of which is the adoption of its constitution, have been many.

"It is our fervent hope that the memorable occasion which is being celebrated today will mark not only this latest development in India's political transition, but also the beginning of an era in which those problems still remaining will be settled.

"I am happy to send this message of good will to you and your country, knowing that it is engaged in a common endeavour to promote international peace and to maintain just and honourable relations among nations."—USIS.

INDO-BRITISH TIES CLOSER THAN EVER

LT. GEN. SIR ARCHIBALD NYE, United Kingdom High Commissioner in India:

"Since India became a fully sovereign and independent member of the Commonwealth on August 15, 1947, the British people and their Government have followed with sympathy and admiration the way in which the Indian Government and people have been tackling the great problems which have faced them. Today, when the new Constitution of India as a sovereign independent Republic within the Commonwealth is being augurated, I am sure hat I am speaking for the British people as a whole, as well as for their Government, in extending my most sincere good wishes to India and to her new President. The Constitution stands as a symbol that India has worked out her own destiny, and it is a source of pride to my country that the great transition of the last three years has taken place in a spirit of genuine friendliness between our two countries.

"I think it is true to say that in no time within living memory have the relations between India on the one hand and the United Kingdom on the other been as close, indeed I may say as cordial, as they are today and that a feeling of warm friendship, is, I think, shared not only be well informed people in responsible positions but by the ordinary citizens of our two countries.

"We regard the Indian decision to remain in the Commonwealth as a foundation on which we can together build a mutually helpful association, working with the other members of the Commonwealth and within the United Nations for the maintenance of peace and the promotion of liberty and welfare in the world today. The Commonwealth represents one of the most stable forces for the advancement of these ideals and the presence of India within it gives it additional strength to achieve these great ends."

WARM IN GLOW OF FRIENDSHIP

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25, (PTI):

Dr. Soekarno said today that though the weather of Delhi was cold for him he felt "warm in the glow of friendship". He said Indonesia's constitution was based on the 'panchasila' or the five principles of belief in God, democracy, humanism, social justice and nationalism.

The Indonesian people desired to co-operate with all humanity. "The location of my country is such that its people must inevitably seek the co-operation of all the people of the world", he said.

His country was situated in a strategic place—at the junction of two oceans, the Pacific and the Indian, and the junction of the two continents of Australia and India—and had achieved its independence at a strategic time. The Indonesian people therefore, were constantly striving for friendship among all the nations.

RAJAJI IS FULL OF HOPE

(Continued from Page 1)

got economically poorer. Relative values have changed. Distribution has been modified.

"These are necessary changes and should not be deplored, although they may be disturbing for the time being. As long as we continue to work, I assure you, no economic disaster can come down upon us. We should not give way to depression.

"The fundamental basis of national wealth is industriousness and as long as we preserve that from deterioration, we cannot be worse off than we were before and it lies with us to improve our condition by greater effort. We should not confuse individual ups and downs with the country's prosperity as a whole.

"We have capable and, what is even more important, good men to guide the country. Let us give our utmost loyalty and co-operation to them. Let us now be fortune-hunters but devoted citizens of a great Republic in which everyone must do his allotted task with zeal and integrity so that we may fulfil the hopes which the civilized nations of the world have entertained about us".

NEHRU'S TRIBUTES

The Prime Minister Pandit Nehru paid high tributes to the retiring Governor-General Mr. C. Rajagopalachari at a banquet, the Prime Minister gave in honour of Mr. Rajagopalachari last night. The Prime Minister referred to his 30 years association with Mr. Rajagopalachari and said that there were not many of them left in this country who could be called the old guards of the national movement.

"I am quite sure" the Prime Minister said, "that when necessity demands it, and necessity demands all the times, if I may say so—not only our affection but the need of the country will call you to other services for the country you have lived in and served for so long. So with this feelings and with the conviction that you are there and that you will come back whenever you are needed, my mind is softened a little and I do not feel what otherwise I might have felt at your going away".

Closest Ties Sought

MR. ATTLEE'S WISHES

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26 (UPI).

MR. C. R. ATTLEE, Prime Minister of Great Britain to the Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister:

"On behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom, I send to you and your colleagues our warm good wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the Indian people under the new Constitution. It is a source of satisfaction that the Republic is to continue to be a member of our Commonwealth of nations. We look forward to the continuance of the closest and most friendly relations between our two countries".

Clement Attlee

Pandit Nehru's reply to Mr. Attlee: "On behalf of the Government of India, I thank you and your colleagues for your message of good wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the Indian people under the new Constitution. We trust that the close and friendly relations that have existed between the Commonwealth of nations and India will continue between the Indian Republic and the other free nations of the Commonwealth".

Lord Mountbatten's Message

The following is the text of a message which the Prime Minister has received from Lord Mountbatten:

"I was so closely associated with the transfer of power from British to Indian hands and with the early stages of India's independence that my thoughts will be more than ever with India when the final stage is reached and she becomes an independent sovereign republic on 26th January 1950, 894 days after her independence.

"You and I have always worked together in complete harmony and though we started, so to speak, from opposite sides, yet we soon saw that there was a common goal which we could botn strive for, knowing it to be equally in the interests of India and the Commonwealth.

"On the 26th January that goal will have been reached, and on behalf of my wife and myself I send to you and through you to all the peoples of India our affectionate good wishes for her future prosperity and greatness.—JAI HIND."

INDIA'S ROLE IN S. E. ASIA

(Continued from Page 4)

serve that freedom when they have won it, she has consistently refused to take a narrowly Asian view of her own task.

It is true that under the leadership of her great statesman, Pandit Nehru, she has never ceased to impress on the western world the supreme importance of the "awakening of Asia" she has become, indeed, the interpreter PAR EXCELLENCE of the needs and aspirations of the Asian peoples in language which the West can understand.

INDIA'S GREAT AIM

But it is also true — and no less significant — that she has become the interpreter of the Western world to Asian peoples; that her aim is to bring East and West together in common brotherhood which will ignore racial differences and stand firmly in support of the ideals of democracy and free institutions, as against oligarchy and regimentation.

This breadth of vision, this refusal to be obsessed by racial considerations even at the moment when Asia is rejecting the domination of Europe and asserting its right to determine its own destiny, now characteristic of the statesmen of India, Pakistan and Ceylon, will be acclaimed by future historians among the most striking of the many substantial contributions which the spiritual heirs of Mahatma Gandhi have made to the evolution of a better world.

India's methods of putting into effect her policy in South-East Asia are those of team-work: India does not dominate; she persuades. Her powers of leadership are displayed in initiative: she never attempts to monopolise execution. Her belief in the power of team-work has been shown in her consistent support of the United Nations, where her influence is great. It has been shown, even more strikingly perhaps, in her decision to accept in the Commonwealth the special position that her sister nations have agreed to make for her.

HER DESTINY

It seems likely that destiny has reserved for India the main share in converting the peoples of South-East Asia to her own conviction that team-work, both for regional purposes and for the wider ends of promoting a brotherhood between East and West, is the only way of making the satisfaction of their national aspirations a foundation-stone of the great structure of international security which all men of good will are now labouring to erect.

PURNA SWARAJ AT LAST

(Continued from Page 1)

General will then leave the hall.

In an ante-room the Prime Minister, the Ministers of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice and the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Auditor-General and the Speaker of the Parliament will take their oaths of office. The President will administer the oath. Later, the President will enter the Ball Room where the Chief of Protocol will present the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives. Other guests to the Durbar will then be presented to the President.

THE STATE DRIVE

The most colourful function on the Republican Day in India's capital tomorrow will be the President's Drive-in-State along the decorate five mile route from Government House to Irwin Stadium where he will unfurl the national flag.

Final touches are being given tonight to the gates, arches and other decorations with flags, and bunting that will adorn the streets, through which the procession will pass.

The President will leave Government House at 2-30 p.m. in the state carriage drawn by six horses. Opposite to him will be seated two staff officers dressed in ceremonial uniforms.

The coach will be escorted by his mounted body guards at the procession will pass through Parliament Street, Cannaught Circus, Barakhamba Road, Sikandara Road and Hardinge Avenue, lined by troops and armed police. Along the ropes that skirt the streets on either side. The pedestrian platforms on either sides of the streets are expected to form the stands for the multitudes of spectators.

AT THE STADIUM

The procession is expected to reach the stadium just before 3-45 p.m. and when the President arrives in front of the dais at the stadium, he will be received by the Defence Minister Sardar Baldev Singh who will introduce him to the three Service Chiefs.

The parade will give the national salute, the bands playings Jana Gana Mana as the President comes on to the dais. The National flag will be unfurled at the mast by an officer of the Indian Air Force.

The President will then inspect the parade in a jeep accompanied by the parade commander. The parade will consist of about 3,000 officers and men from the three Services and the police. After inspection, the President will return to the saluting base and a salute of thirty-one guns will then be fired by the artillery. The parade will then give three "jais" to the President of the Republic as a flight of Liberators of I.A.F. fly past over the stadium to mark the dawn of a new era in the country's history.

After march-past, the President will return in procession to Government House along the central vista—(UPI and PTI).

Announcing The Birth

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25.

Punctually at 10-15 a.m., railway engines whether at stations or on the run throughout India will announce with a long whistle the assumption of office by the first President of the Indian Republic tomorrow.

The inauguration of the Republic will be celebrated by Indian Railways in a befitting manner. Many railway stations will be decorated with flags and buntings and floodlit. The 26th and 27th of January have been declared holidays for all staff.

On January 26, the first passenger train from West Bengal to Assam will pass over the Assam rail-link. Another significant event on this day will be the commencement of work in some of the shops of the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works after a brief ceremony by the wife of the late Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das after whom the Works have been named.

MILE-LONG TORCH PROCESSION IN THE CAPITAL

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25 (PTI): A mile-long torch light procession interspersed with uniform-sized portraits of all Congress Presidents since 1885 heralded the inauguration of the Indian Republic tomorrow.

Being the first of a series of public functions arranged to celebrate the Republic Day, the procession marched along the flood-lit route passing through the main streets of Old Delhi. It started from the Gandhi Grounds and reached back the same place in less than three hours.

In spite of cloudy weather, thousands of people including a large number of women took part in the procession. Marching in file to the tune of the accompanying band, the processionists shouted slogans like "Long Live the Indian Republic" and occasionally fired crackers.

Headed by "Amar Jyoti"—immortal light—symbolising the eternal message of Mahatma Gandhi, the procession also carried portraits of Mahatma Gandhi in various poses and sizes placed on rickshaws, bullock carts and jeeps.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.

Previous Closing	31.19
Today's Opening	31.22
Difference	+3
Today's Closing	31.31
Difference	+12

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Jan. 25.

Silver forward	Rs.	182- 8
Gold forward	Rs.	114- 4
Silver Bullion	Rs.	182-10
Silver Mint	Rs.	182-12
Gold ready	Rs.	114- 4
Sovereign	Rs.	75- 4

CITY PREPARES FOR THE GREAT DAY

(Continued from Page 1)

sions which started to the accompaniment of band from Tardeo, Grant Road, Girgaum and Mahaluxmi, and after parading the different localities culminated at Chaupatty where a flag-hoisting ceremony was held under the joint auspices of several local Congress Committees. Despite the late hour of the night, a large crowd, nearly 20,000 strong had turned up to witness the ceremony. Present at the ceremony were the two ministers of the Government of Bombay, Dr. Jivraj Mehta and Mr. M. M. Nimbalkar.

The solemn ceremony began with the singing of "Jana, Gana, Mana", by the Desh Sevikas in which the crowd also joined.

Unfurling the national ensign Mr. Y. K. Khadilkar, President of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, said that the new Republic had come to stay for all time to come.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta said that the day was a momentous one in the history of the country. India was turning a new leaf and looking forward to a new era of peace and plenty. On this occasion they could not forget the Father of the Nation and other stalwarts who had shown them the path of freedom.

The Minister further exhorted all present to eschew selfishness and look at things from a wider national perspective. That way alone they could consolidate their newly-won freedom, he added.

Minister Naik Nimbalkar also spoke. The function terminated with cries of "Long live Indian Republic" and "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai".

During the early hours of the morning, Prabhat Pheris started from every nook and corner of Greater Bombay, and filled the dawn air with musical notes. The Prabhat Pheris were preceded by torchlight processions in which participated thousands of young men and women.

The actual celebrations however, must be regarded as beginning only at 10-15 a.m. tomorrow, with the reading of the proclamation by the last Governor-General of India, ringing in the new Republic. The programme of the Government of Bombay for the celebrations will begin at 10-30 on Thursday morning, with the swearing-in of the Governor and the Provincial Ministers. This swearing-in will be simultaneous with the swearing-in ceremony scheduled at Delhi. An atmosphere of traditional pageantry, will be witnessed at this solemn function, when following the Governor, the Premier of Bombay who will henceforward be known as the Chief Minister of the State of Bombay, will be sworn in and later the other members of the Cabinet will take the oath of allegiance to the Republic of India.

At 4-30 p.m. the Governor and Lady Maharaj Singh accompanied by the Chief Minister and other Ministers of the Bombay Government will drive in state from Government House to the Brabourne Stadium where the National flag will be hoisted by the Governor to the strains of "Jana Gana Mana". He will also inspect a ceremonial parade which will be held in honour of the occasion. At sunset, Bombay will blaze with a multitude of lights from scores of buildings, both private and public, on which strings of National Flags are hung. Buntings, arches, flags and festoons have appeared overnight all over the City and the "Urbs Prima in India" has worn a real festive look.

The opening ceremony of the new building erected on the site of Sarojini cottage and the laying of the foundation stone of the proposed new wing in the Congress House compound will be performed by Mr. S. K. Patil, the B.P.C.C., President at 11 a.m.

The functions organised under the auspices of the Local Congress will be rounded off for the day by a public meeting at Chaupatty over which Mr. B. G. Kher, the Chief Minister, will preside and explain the significance of the Republic. The meeting which is expected to be attended by a record gathering will commence at 6 p.m.

There will be special prayers in all temples, masjids, synagogues and churches. The Pro-Cathedral Church at Wodehouse Road will be the venue of a Pontifical Mass by His Eminence Cardinal Gilroy, Papal Legate, who will offer special prayers for the welfare of the New Indian Republic. Catholic congregations in other localities will worship in nearer churches.

In the St. Thomas Cathedral, Protestant congregations will attend a special service at 9 a.m. at which the Bishop of Bombay, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Lash will officiate. He will address the congregation on the significance of the day. There will be services also in the Methodist Church at Colaba Causeway and all the other churches of different denominations.

The Progressive Group of Bombay have organised a ballet, "The Birth of our Nation" at 10-15 in the morning.

RADIO PROGRAMMES

The programmes of the Bombay Station of the All-India Radio on the Indian Republic Day will reflect the spirit of the people on the historic occasion when a new era in India's political and civic life is ushered.

Messages on the inauguration of the Republic will be broadcast by His Excellency, the Governor of Bombay and the Premier at 9-30 p.m. and 9-45 p.m respectively.

The composite programmes for women, children, industrial workers and rural listeners will include suitable features on the inauguration of the Republic, written and presented for the specific audiences to whom they are addressed.

An interesting and very significant programme will be the interarviews broadcast at 8-30 p.m giving a glimpse of how the common man reacts to the new constitution which confers on him hitherto unknown rights and responsibilities.

The rural programmes will include an interview with a farmer reflecting his sense of awakening upon being vested with the power of franchise.

At 10-0 p.m. listeners will hear a radio report on the Day's events.—the swearing-in-ceremony at the Townhall, the flag hoisting at the Brabourne Stadium and the celebrations in the city.

Rajen Babu's Call To Nation

(Continued from Page 1)

man or woman, believer or non-believer, must fall or falter or fall away from the line. Our people need the contribution of each and all-the experience of the aged and the energy of the youth, the strong resolve of warriors and the tender ears of the sisters.

"We must remember that our future is in our hands and it shall be what we make of it. We must all throw ourselves into unceasing and incessant creative activity on the farms and the factories, in the school rooms and the laboratories, in the council chambers and the administrative offices.

"Let not a minute, nay, even a second, be wasted in idle patter or destructive action—and God willing ours shall be a country full of milk and honey in the near future."

FULFILMENT

Continuing the President-elect said: "It was on January 26, 1930 that we had met under the summons of the Indian National Congress in the villages and towns of this great country to pledge ourselves to the realisation of complete independence for our people. Twenty years of history and adventure, of struggle and success have passed since that day and we gather again in the cities and the villages to celebrate the fulfilment of that solemn pledge and the realisation of that glorious dream."

He added: "India today becomes a Sovereign Democratic Republic. In this solemn hour it is our duty to render thanks to the beneficent providence which has guided our steps and lighted our path in this adventure of freedom.

"We must respectfuly remember the Father of the Nation, our beloved Bapu, who by his magic mantram inspired a new life and kindled a new hope in our weary limbs and despondent breasts and who gathering the scattered fragments of our people into a spiritual unity led them forward from the dark valley of slavery to this glorious temple of freedom."

Paying tributes to the martyrs of freedom, Dr. Rajendra Prasad said: "We owe homage to the many men and women, old and young, who fell martyrs in our struggle for freedom."

CHEERFUL

Almost all the members of Dr. Rajendra Prasad's family are now in Delhi and are staying with him at his New Delhi residence.

Dr. Prasad had a very busy time today, receiving congratulations from a large number of visitors, attending to thousands of messages that came from various parts of the world.

The inclement and rainy weather in Delhi since yesterday, has not in any way affected Dr Prasad's health. He was very cheerful and went on greeting one and all with folded hands.

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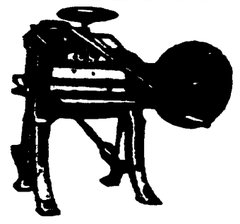

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Special Quality Boiled Rice I-A (Sela Joshi Rice)	0—6—1 per lb
Rice Sort I-C (Surti Kolam)	0—4—3 per lb

R
WHOLE-MILK ICE-CREAM

The Government of Bombay have SUSPENDED the operation of their Order prohibiting the use of milk, cream and other milk products, etc., in the preparation of ice-cream (including Kulfi Malai) and the distribution of ice-cream or Kulfi Malai prepared out of such articles in the Bombay rationed area on the 26th and 27th January, 1950. The necessary Notification has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary, dated the 25th January 1950.

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Maxim Wins Light-heavyweight World Title

KNOCKS FREDDIE MILLS OUT IN TENTH ROUND

LONDON, Jan. 24, (PTI-Reuter).

JOEY MAXIM, United States, knocked out Freddie Mills, world light-heavyweight champion, in the tenth round of their fifteen rounds title fight at Earls Court tonight.

A capacity crowd of 18,000, the biggest for an indoor contest in Britain—saw the fight. It was Mills first defence of the title since he won the crown from Gus Lesnevich of America in July 1949.

Mills opened in vicious style, punishing Maxim with lefts and rights to the body. Maxim tied the champion up at close quarters, but at longer range Mills rocked the American with a left hook to the jaw and then chased him across the ring with a flury of punches.

Mills went straight into again in the second round but Maxim dodged most of the danger. After referee Andrew Smith had called several times for them to break, Maxim opened up and steadied Mills with some two-handed punching.

In round three Mills scored to the head and body, shook Maxim with a left hook to the jaw and then made him wince with a left uppercut.

Maxim got home with half a dozen punches to the face at close quarters in the fourth round but was himself showing a cut under his left eye.

Making Mills Miss several times, Maxim took the honours of the fifth round. The champion seemed unable to fathom Maxim's style and was outclassed in boxing.

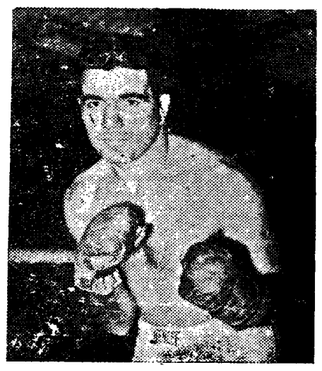
Maxim stayed on top in the sixth and seventh, and in the latter drove the chamuion into a corner and punished him severely about the head and body.

Maxim covered up and counter-punched crisply to have the better of the eighth round. Mills scored with two full-blooded left hooks, but Maxim came back strongly.

Round nine started with Mills on top but the American fought back and scored with a succession of left jabs.

SUDDEN END

Round ten saw the end. Although Mills had not appeared to be much the worse, a storming trio of blows by Maxim sent the champion down on his haunches. Mills, in obvious pain, rolled over and was counted out. The end came as a surprise to the crowd for although Mills was well behind on points he seemed to be perfectly fit and strong when he started the tenth round. Maxim, who had been boxing superbly against his opponent's rugged fighting tactics, shot in three crosp short arm punches two lefts and a right to the face, and Mills went down for the fullcount.



Joey Maxim.

THIS WAS FREDDIE'S LAST FIGHT

LONDON, January 25. (PTI-Reuter): Ted Broadribd, Manager of Freddie Mills, who lost his light-heavyweight title to the American Joeq Maxim at Earl's Court Stadium here last night, said today "You can take it as almost certain that last night was Mills' last fight". "I am going to do my best to persuade him to give us the fight game. Freddie has had a good run. He has always given the crowd their Money's worth and has been a good champion".

Broadribb, Mill's manager and father-in-law informed Jack Solomons, the London promoter, today that following a family conference at which both Mills and his wife, Chrissie, were present, the former world lightheavyweight champion, had decided to "pack the game in".

"This means that we shall now have to find a new British champion" added Solomons. "I think Mills' decision is a wise one".

RHODESIAN BOXER REACHES AUCKLAND

Quarantined For A Week At Karachi

AUCKLAND, (New Zealand) Jan. 5. (PTI-Reuter): Lindsay King, Rhodesian Empire Games welter-weight boxer quarantined for a week at Karachi with two other athletes because of alleged faults in their inoculation papers, has arrived here.

Calcutta 'Varsity Win North Zone Final

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25.

Calcutta University, who had established a lead of 122 runs in their first innings over Allahabad, was declared winners of the North Zone final of the Inter-University cricket tournament. The play could not be continued today also due to rain.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Cooperage

3-00 P.M. Globe S.C. vs Young Aryan Goans (III Division).

4-00 P.M. Goan S.C. 'B' vs V.J.T.I. (II Division).

5-15 P.M. Bombay XI vs Combined Colleges XI (Festival Hockey Tourney)

TENNIS

Bombay Gymkhana

8-00 A.M. Morning Session.

3-30 P.M. Evening Session. (Western India Championship).

"GUSSIE" DECLINES RIGGS' OFFER

Says She Will Never Become Professional

MADRAS January 25.

Miss "Gussie" Moran, the U. S. tennis star, said here in a press interview that she would never become a professional player.

She was commenting from Long Beach (California) that Bobby Riggs, the professional tennis promoter, was going to offer her 10,000 to 15,000 dollars to join his troupe of tennis stars in their exhibition tour, starting late this year.

Mrs. Patricia Todd, the other American player, who was also reported to have been approached in this connection, said that the offer was news to her.

Bose And Misra For Manila

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

Dilip Bose and Sumat Misra India's number one and two tennis players are flying to Manila on January 27 to participate in the Philippines National Championships which will commence there on February 2.

Two other ranked players Narendra Nath and Naresh Kumar will about the same time visit saigon to play in some local tournaments and exhibition matches.

DAILY ATTENDANCE LIMITED TO 40,000

Police Restrictions In Empire Games

AUCKLAND, Jan. 25. (PTI-Reuter): The police have decided to limit the attendance to 40,000 each day at Eden Park, here during the athletic events of the Empire Games. The gates will be shut immediately the figure is reached and it is expected that many thousands will be turned away disappointed.

Joey Maxim To Challenge Charles?

CINCINNATI, Jan 25.

Boxing promoter Sam Becker said here he had an exclusive contract for Joey Maxim's fights, and was assured that the new world lightheavyweight champion's first fight when he returned to America would be held under his promotion.

"I have two plans", said Becker. "One is for Maxim to fight Ezzard Charles for the heavyweight championship and the other is for him to fight Archie Moore for the lightheavyweight title". In either event, he said, the fight would be held in Cincinnati.

And Now For The Heavyweight Title

LONDON, Jan. 24, (PTI-Reuter): After Joey Maxim had won the world light heavyweight championship by knocking out the British holder Freddie Mills tonight, his manager Doc Kearns said: "I am going to claim the heavyweight championship of the world on Maxim's behalf. I think that he has as much right to it as anybody else having met all the best men in the states. I am prepared for Maxim to meet the winner of Savold versus Woodcock fight to decide the world title black or white. That is the situation as I see it and I am going to pursue my claims with the utmost energy."

Kearns said that Maxim's immediate future lay in fights in Europe and England in particular." I never saw anything like tonight in the way of staging a contest. The game is at a low ebb in the States and I think we can pick more money up over here."

Death Of Surrey Cricketer

LONDON, Jan. 24, (PTI-Reuter): Stan Squires, the Surrey country cricketer, died today of an illness brought about through a virus in the blood. He had undergone a number of blood transfusions.

ACTION UNJUSTIFIED SAYS UMPIRES' ASSN.

Committee Of Action Formed To Fight For Its Rights

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

AN emergency meeting of the General Body of the Bombay Hockey Umpires' Association was held this evening at the Bombay Municipal Sports Club grounds to discuss the action taken by the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association which disaffiliated their association.

After Mr. A. J. Francis, the Honorary Secretary of the Umpires' Association had explained the entire position to those present, the following resolution moved by Mr. Vishwanathan and seconded by Mr. F. Stevens was unanimously adopted:

.It is hereby resolved that, after viewing the BPHA resolution depriving the Umpires' Association of its just rights and functions, this General Body is of the emphatic opinion that there is no chaos or confusion in our ranks as alleged by the BPHA Committee; further, that the chaos or confusion which was sought to be created by a couple of our Members at the instance of a section of the BPHA Committee Members, has been forestalled by our General Body which brought about the virtual dismissal of the said Members of our Association by the no-confidence vote motion recently passed by a three-fourth majority at the Special Requisition Meeting held on January 17, 1950.

That further this General Body of the Bombay Hockey Umpires' Association resents the resolution passed by the BPHA Managing Committee to appoint their own umpires and thus to deprive our Association of its normal functions, as unjustified and unwarranted, in as much as the no-confidence motion to which exception has been taken by the BPHA Committee has accomplished the very aim which the BPHA Committee had set its heart on, namely, the eradication of the slightest taint of chaos and confusion.

That further, this General Body of the Bombay Hockey Umpires' Association considers the action of the BPHA Committee as vindictive, and as no more than a reprisal for the unseating of one of their Vice-Presidents, whose position on the Umpires' Committee was being utilised by a section of the BPHA Committee Members "to carry out their wishes", those wishes being the complete annihilation of the Umpires' Association.

That finally, this General Body of the Bombay Hockey Umpires' Association will remain firm in their loyalty to its Association in one solid, united stand, despite the defection of a handful of its members, to fight unceasingly until their Association is restored to its former prestige and the right of independence in the matter of its internal working which was conceded by the BPHA and a personal assurance of which was given by Mr. Naval Tata himself, is finally respected by the BPHA Committee.

Another resolution passed unanimously was:

That this General Body of the Bombay Hockey Umpires' Association proposes that no Member of their Association should officiate at any match of the BPHA or any tournament affiliated to it unless appointed by the Bombay Hockey Umpires' Association.

A sub-committee consisting of the following Members of the Bombay Hockey Umpires' Association was appointed to carry out the affairs of the Association:

B. Sollis, T. B. D'Souza, A. Pearce, D. M. Fernandes, V. Vishwanathan P. S. Gopalan, Ben Abraham and A. J. Francis (Hon. Secretary).

Xaviers And G.I.P. Fail To Come To Decision Again

PROVINCIAL HOCKEY SEMI-FINAL

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

G.I.P. Railway 'A' and St. Xavier's College 'A' were unable to reach any decision once again in the semi-final of the Provincial Hockey Championship Tournament this evening neither side being able to score.

The encounter was lifeless and the carefree manner in which the players went about left the impression that they had no interest at all in the game.

The Railway were best served by Nabi Shah and Lall Mohammed in the deep defence. These two players were mainly responsible for holding the Collegian's attack at bay in the first period of play. They were ably assisted by Pyare Lall, Mulla and Qayyum who were of immense help to the defence and moved up to keep the forwards well supplied with posses. Their attack failed to function with that compactness with which it has been doing so due to the absence of Anthony Fernandes, and M. Haneef who took his place proved to be of little assistance to his side. To make matters worse M. Boccaro the leader of their attack pulled a thigh muscle and was unable to keep up with his Colleagues in the attack.

The Collegians are once again indebted to their defence for having held their opponents to a draw. Owned Ferreira and Gerry D'Souza rendered Yeoman service and had the full support of a hard working intermediate line.

A Lobo in goal was his usual confident self and came to the rescue of his side whenever the railwaymen threatened to score.

G.I.P. RLY. 'A': Donnelly; Lall Mohammed and Nabi Shah; Mulla, Pyare Lall and Qayyum; R. Kishen, M. Haneef, M. Boccaro, Munir and Lyte.

ST. XAVIER'S 'A': A. Lobo, O. Ferreira and G. D'Souza; T. Lefebour, H. Dias, and Ch. Pereira; L. Lobo, L. D'Costa, J. Fonseca, D. A. Vaz, and M. D'Sa.

THIRD DIVISION HOCKEY

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The following are the results of the matches played in the third Division of the B.P.H.A. League at the Bombay Gymkhana and Parsi Cyclists grounds this evening.

At the Bombay Gymkhana Ground

Blue Wizards S.C. beat Thos. Cook by two goals to nil scored by N. D'Penha and L. D'Souza.

Dolphin S.C. beat Anjuna Union by three goals to one. The latter team played with only nine men throughout the game. The winners goals were scored by Assis Fernandes, Cajetan Fernandes and F. Britto while Louis D'Souza reduced the margin of defeat.

At the Parsi Cyclists Ground.

Bombay Gas Co. drew with G.I.P. 'C' in a barren game.

Avery Club beat Christ Church Old Boys by two goals to nil. Creado and Menezes were the goal getters.

Talib's Charges Excel In Derby Day Trials

(By Our Track Reporter)

BOMBAY, Wednesday

Trainer Talib's charges, Liberty Belle, The Duke, Dil-ki-Bat and Bansiwale excelled when sent out this morning at Mahalaxmi.

The following are the track-trials noted this morning:—

OUTER TAN:

DER-NUE-WEY (Davis) and DESERT KID (A. Ahmed) were placed in close order at the end of a gallop. They returned 1 minute 50 seconds for a mile.

LIBERTY BELLE (Kheem) moved like a winner when sent along with ZAM ZAM (Davis) and SWEETIE SHAH (Antoo) over four furlongs. Sweetie Shah was unable to keep pace. Timing 49 seconds.

THE DUKE (Antoo) headed DIL-KI-BAT (Kheem) and THE ROARER (Davis) when covering six furlongs in 1 minute 21 seconds. The second-named moved in hand.

SULEMAN BAIG (Kheem) and BANSIWALE (Antoo) covered six furlongs in 1 minute 24 1/2 seconds. The second-named was striding freely. He is a nice type.

There was not much to choose between PUT ALL (Rickaby) and GEORGIE (Khade) when they put a four furlongs dash. Timing 50 seconds.

PARDESHI (Khade) held SAJAN (Purtu) when negotiating six furlongs in 1 minute 22 seconds.

REPARTEE (Medhe) covered four furlongs from 10 to 6 in 54 seconds.

PAPER KING (Khade) returned 37 seconds. When tried over three furlongs.

FILMINDIA (Chavan) moved over three furlongs at 3/4 pace. He clocked 43 seconds.

SEERS CUP RETAINED BY BANDRA GYMKHANA

Impressive Display By Lewis And Ferreira

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Bandra Gymkhana, assisted by the two Indian Thomas Cup badminton players George Lewis and Henry Ferreira, retained the Seers Cup Badminton Trophy. They beat the Shivaji Park Gymkhana very easily in the final played this evening at the Willingdon Sport Club court.

In the opening match of the tie Veteran George Lewis experienced practically no difficulty in keeping Gajanan P. Shirke at nine and six points in the respective games, while Henry Ferreira, the other Bandra Gymkhana representative completely outclassed V. R. Varadkar from the Dadar team, conceding only three points in the two games. This victory gave the Bandra Gymkhana a two-nil win over their rivals.

In an exhibition game after the final, Henry Ferreira displayed good form when he accounted for George Lewis in the only game played.

The following were the results:—

BANDRA GYMKHANA BEAT SHIVAJI PARK GYMKHANA, 2—0.

George Lewis (Bandra Gym.) beat G. P. Shirke, 15—9, 15—6; Henry Ferreira (Bandra Gym.) beat V. R. Varadkar, 15—1, 15—2.

Exhibition game—Henry Ferreira beat George Lewis, 15—10.

A very distinguished visitor to Bombay. Mr. Raymond Scarlett, the founder of the American Badminton Association presided and distributed the prizes.

KHALSA QUALIFIES FOR FINAL

Inter-College Hockey

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Khalsa College qualified for the final of the Inter-College knock-out Tournament when they beat a depleted Sydenham College side by five goals to nil. The losers played with only eight men throughout the game.

The winner led by by two goals to nil at the break scored by Alex Mendonca. The same player added one more after the interval to complete his hat-trick and then Polycarpo added the fourth goal while A. Mendonca scored once again to complete the tally.

No Hockey At Parel On January 30

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

At a meeting of the Parel Sports Club held this evening, it was decided that no hockey matches should be played in their tournament on 30th January, being Mahatma Gandhi's second death anniversary.

Export Prices Of Cotton Textiles

CEILINGS TO GO

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25.

With immediate effect, the Government of India have decided to remove ceilings on export prices of cotton textiles, it is learnt. The Government is at present examining whether some restrictions would be placed on mills to conserve medium quality cloth with a view to conserve it for home consumption and to retain the present limit of eight hundred million yards on exports. An early decisions is expected.

The Government has also decided to so adjust excise duties on cotton and cotton textiles as to neutralise the effect of rise in cotton textile prices for the home consumer. The new prices will come into effect on February 1 and it is presumed that adjustment of excise duties will also be made by February 1. As for cotton, Government is confident to maintain adequate supplies to Indian mills for the rest of the year even by importing additional supplies during the July-December shipping period.

With the avowed policy of making India self-sufficient in cotton, it is presumed that the Government would either take off the control from cotton or raise its prices. This aspect of the question is under close examination here and a decision is expected by next week.

Truculent Captain To Be Court-Martialled

LONDON, Jan. 25, (PTI-Reuter): The Commanding Officer of the British submarine "Truculent", rammed and sunk in the Thames estuary with the loss of 64 lives, will be court-martialled on a charge of "negligently or by default losing his ship", the British Admiralty announced here tonight.

TWO POLICEMEN KILLED

Mob Attack To Collect Arms

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25 (PTI): Two policemen were killed and two others injured, one seriously, when a group of men, armed with deadly weapons, suddenly attacked them in what is believed to be a bid for collection of arms.

The policemen, numbering four, were on patrol duty yesterday at Dakshinabari railway station, about eleven miles from Howrah on the Howrah-Amta Railway system. While they were resting, about 50 persons from the station area armed with various weapons suddenly pounced upon them and after snatching their rifles, fired several shots, killing two on the spot and severely injuring another. The fourth man escaped with minor injury. The man with severe injuries somehow managed to extricate himself and run to the base camp with his rifle, about half a mile away.

Police reinforcements soon arrived on the spot bu htte mob had by then disappeared. The police, however, combed the entire village and arrested ten persons. Two live revolver cartridges were covered in the course of searches.

FROM PREMIER TO CHIEF MINISTER

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

An official painter had carefully pulled down the sign-board on the Premier's room and office at the Bombay Secretariat, this evening, on the eve of the Declaration of the Republic.

Employing his tiny brush deftly, the painter changed the lettering on the boards:—

Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay to Mr. B. G. Kher, Chief Minister, Bombay.

OAKLEY IMPRESSES ON HIS FIRST DAY

Western India Lawn Tennis

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The first of the foreign tennis "stars"—G. D. Oakley of Britain—who arrived in Bombay yesterday, was seen in action this evening in the Western India Lawn Tennis Championships at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Oakley was concerned in two matches this evening, one a doubles and the other a singles encounter against Rasik Kumar of Wankaner. The British tennis star gave an excellent account of himself considering it was his first appearance on the court. Possessing an excellent service, Oakley had his opponent in difficulties right from the start, and ultimately ran out an easy winner at the cost of only three games against Rasik Kumar.

V. Cernik, C. Spychala, Miss Gem Hoahing, Weiss and Miss Kornfeld arrived today and will be seen in action tomorrow.

The following were the results of matches played today:

MEN'S SINGLES

G. Vasant beat R. Pandhi 6-0 6-1; G. D. Oakley beat Rasik Kumar of Wankaner 6-3 6-0.

MEN'S DOUBLES

G. D. Oakley and K. Mahindra Singh beat A. M. Shetty and K. V. Rai 6-0 6-0; J. M. Mehta and G. Vasant beat C. J. Cooper and K. H. Kapadia 6-2 6-1; Rasik Kumar of Wankaner and Fatehsinghji of Kutch beat R. Walton and G. A. McRae 7-5 6-3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

Miss L. Woodbridge w.o. Mrs. S. Bhatnagar.

WESTERN INDIA PLATE

R. N. Bhagwat beat A. M. Shetty 6-3 7-5; H. J. H. Talyarkhan w.o. H. K. L. Mistry; G. N. Powar w.o. Lt. Comdr. Sanjana; U. S. Bangera beat S. G. Inamdar 6-2 6-2.

Indian Table Tennis Players Reach London

LONDON, Jan. 25 (PTI-Reuter).

The Indian table tennis team for world championship in Budapest, starting on January 29 arrived at London airport today from Bombay.

They intend to stay in London until January 28.

After the world championships, the Indian team is due to tour Yugoslavia and Sweden, returning to England for the English Open Championships in March.

Members of the team were U. M. Chandarana, Ranbhir Bhandari, and Kalyanpur Jayant.

PAREL HOCKEY

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

In the Parel Hockey League Senior Division match played at the St. Xavier's ground this evening, the second strings of the G.I.P. and B.B. and C.I. Railways were concerned in a goalless draw.

The all important goal by W. Martin, of the Bombay Port Trust "B" team, scored in the first half, gave his side a well earned victory over the G.I.P. Railway "D" team, whom they beat by one goal to nil in a second division game.

The Mahim Young Boys have to thank V. Albuquerque for their solitary-goal victory over the Bombay Steam Navigation side in the third division match played this evening.

There will be no play tomorrow at St. Xavier's College, Parel due to Republic Day celebrations.

REPRESENTING 27 MANUFACTURERS

SPECIALIST IN:

• GAS COMPRESSORS & CYLINDERS • CO2 PLANTS • BRUSH MAKING MACHINERY • BRAIDING MACHINES • BRICK TILE MACHINERY • FURNACES ALL TYPES • GEARS & GEAR CUTTING MACHINES • RIBBON LOOMS • MATCH MACHINERY • SHOE & SHOE LACE MACHINERY • ROPE MAKING MACHINES • SAW MILL MACHINERY • WOODWORKING MACHINES • WIRE PRODUCTS MACHINES • COMPLETE CHEMICAL PROCESS PLANTS.

DOCTOR, SHAH & Co.

SWADESHI MILLS ESTATE, BOMBAY 4.

S. S. "KARAPARA"

FOR SALE as she lies in Calcutta twin screw steamer "KARAPARA" for breaking-up only. Built 1915. Gross Tonnage 7117. Length 440'5". Breadth 55'3" Dept. 36'. Inspection may be arranged on application to Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., 16 Strand Road, Calcutta.

Tenders which must be accompanied by 5 per cent deposit as earnest money will be received up till noon 8th February, 1950.

Zam-Buk FOR CUTS, WOUNDS, SPOTS, PIMPLES, RASHES AND SORES

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Zam-Buk Ointment is rich in medicinal oils, which penetrate deep into the skin. Zam-Buk allays pain, soreness and inflammation. It purifies, kills disease germs, dries up discharge, promotes quick, clean healing. Zam-Buk is acclaimed the world over as the greatest remedy for skin diseases, foot troubles, cuts, insect bites, burns, scalds, eczema, ulcers, poisoned wounds, piles, etc. Zam-Buk is guaranteed free from animal fat.

ZAM-BUK — WORLD'S GREATEST SKIN OINTMENT

Agent: Messrs. KEMP & CO., LTD. P. O. Box 937 BOMBAY.

SCATTERED LIQUIDATION IN TATA STEELS

Mill Shares Rule Steady With Limited Turnover

BOMBAY, Jan. 25.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was open to-day for one hour during which period there was scattered realising. The market will now open on Tuesday and in view of holidays there was very little fresh business.

Tata Steel Defd. shares opened at Rs. 1700 and after declining at Rs. 1687-8 rallied at Rs. 1700. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 342 and after declining at Rs. 340 improved at Rs. 342.

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 1125 and advanced at Rs. 1132-8 but declined at Rs. 1125. Kohinoors were quoted at Rs. 316 and Nagpurs were done at Rs. 265. Svadeshi Mill shares were placed at Rs. 285 and Scindia shares were quoted at Rs. 13-15.

TATA STEEL DEFDS.
After the close of the market Tata Steel Defds. advanced at Rs. 1,720 and steadied at Rs. 1.710.

Baroda Bank shares were done at Rs. 122-8 and Centrals were quoted at Rs 84. Imperials fully paid were placed at Rs. 1760 and partly paid came in business at Rs. 438-2.

Alcocks were quoted at Rs. 281-4. Associated Cements were done at Rs. 160-4 after opening at Rs. 162. Belapurs changed hands at Rs. 328. Bombay Burmas were quoted at Rs. 378-12. Closing tone of the market was steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES	
Bombay Dyeing (10-8)	1125 0
Kohinoor Mills (4-2)	315 8
Svadeshi Mills (12-4)	284 8
Central India Mills (6)	266 0
Simplex Mills (9-8)	206 0
New Great Eastern (9)	166 0
Indore	122 8
Gokak Mills (12)	285 0
Century Spinning (15)	235 0
Swan Mills (20)	322 0
Indian Bleaching (6)	148 8
Finlay Mills (15)	282 0
Morarji Goculdas (8)	435 0
Edward Sassoon (30)	238 12
Meyer (12)	112 8
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	2 13
India United Ord. (0-12-0)	12 6
India United Defd. (0-12-0)	1-15-0
Madhusudan (15)	180 0
Podar (8)	143 12
Khatau Makanji (5)	190 0
Swadeshi Coupon	70 0
STEEL SHARES	
Tata Steel Ord. (14)	342 8
Tata Steel Defd. (64-13)	1700 0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	138 4
CEMENT	
Associated Cement (S)	160 4
INDUSTRIES	
Burma (12-8) XD	378 12
Belapur Sugar (9)	228 0
Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-8)	31 8
Scindia Steam (0-8)	14 1
Premier Construction	98 0
Tata Chemical	12 0
Tata Oil (2)	53 0
Indian Iron (1) XD	31 9
Bengal Steel (0-12)	23 0
Bengal India Corp. (9-9)	9 7
Indian Copper	2-8-6
Wimco	215 10
Alcock	281 4
ELECTRIC SHARES	
Tata Power (25)	1550 0
Tata Hydro (3)	155 0
Andhra Valley (25)	1450 0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS	
Elphinstone Mills (5)	60 0
[illegible]	150 0
Indian Mfg.	2920 0
Kurla X D	118 12
Colaba (12)	119 0
New City (11)	186 4
Minerva (12)	138 12
Bradbury (12)	520 0
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	5 0
Bharat Mills (2)	33 0
Mysore (4)	183 12
Madhavji	14 8
Model Mills (12-8)	176 4
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	678 12
Vishnu Cotton (8)	228 2
Western India (40)	2925 [illegible]
Standard (15)	227 [illegible]
Shrinivas Mills (S)	267 8
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8)	[illegible]
Hindustan Mills (40)	4000 [illegible]
Tata Mills (2-4)	61 0
Ahmedabad Advance (9)	251 4
New Ahmedabad	195 [illegible]
Sassoon Silk (3) XD	32 [illegible]
New Union Mills (0-8)	15 14
Madhusudan S (2-8)	35 [illegible]
Shinivas Mills (S)	171 [illegible]
Raja Bahadur (4)	62 [illegible]
Berar Mills	250 0
Victoria Mills	225 [illegible]
ELECTRIC (CASH)	
Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	131 4
Ahmedabad New	76 12
Surat Electric	130 0
Karachi Electric (2)	136 14
Broach (0-6)	6 12
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10 2
Amalgamated (0-2)	11 2
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	26 [illegible]
Poona Electricity Supply (8)	140 10
Bombay Suburban (3)	154 6
Bombay Suburban New	85 0
BANK SHARES	
Imperial Bank of India XD	1760 0
Imperial Bank P (6-12) XD	438 4
Central Bank (1-8)	84 0
Central Bank New (1-8)	85 0
Bank of India (4)	180 0
Union (0-3)	7 3
Baroda (2-8)	122 8
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	37 8
United Commercial (1-8)	49 0
Jaipur Bank (1-5)	35 8
Hindustan Commercial	17 [illegible]
Mysore Bank (8)	305 0
Eastern Bank (0-14-6)	94 0
INSURANCE SHARES	
Oriental (125)	4475 0
Empire (10)	571 4
New India (1-7)	61 0
Jupiter (0-12)	13 0
Vulcan (0-10)	13 0
Indian Mercantile (2)	36 8
Universal (0-4)	11 4
B I G (1)	14 12
Industrial and Prudential	26 8
Neptune	7 0
New Great	25 0
All India General	12 12
RAILWAY SHARES	
C.P. (1-14) XD	113 8
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES	
Steamer (103)	247 8
Bombay Burma New (5) XD	127 8
Burma Petrol	1 6
Mackenzie (6)	90 0
Port Canning (3)	60 8
Kemp and Co. (30)	362 8
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	125 0
Industrial Invest Trust (5-12)	87 0
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	43 0
Mukund Iron	13 0
Dena Trust (0-12)	17 0
Alembic (15)	150 0
Supreme Industries	72 8
Bombay Uganda	67 8
Bombay Motor Cycle	28 0
Indian Cement (1937)	171 4
Walchand Nagar Industries (B. S.)	135 0
United Motor	28 0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	880 0
Hydary Construction	19 10
Mahmadi Steam	96 0
Sardar Carbonic X.D.	700 0
Harvey Press	310 0
Gujarat Motor	26 8
Estrella Batteries	30 0
Manmad Press	120 0
National Rayon	54 0
PREFERENCE SHARES	
Tata Steel 1st (6)	201 4
Andhra Valley (7)	1240 0
Tata Power (7-8)	1340 0
Hydro Electric (7)	128 12
Bombay Steamer (6)	220 0
Central India (5)	655 0
Swedeshi Mills	130 0
Vishnu Mills (7)	650 0
Lakshmi Mills	270 0
New Great Mills (5-8)	220 [illegible]
Podar Mills (4)	105 10
Shrinivas Mills	98 0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	106 4
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	316 0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	130 [illegible]
Pre Construction First	100 8
Pre Construction 2nd Pref.	98 0
Amalgamated	115 [illegible]
Habib	72 [illegible]
Tata Chemical	125 0
Walchandnager	130 [illegible]
Jupiter	13 4
Supreme	100 0
Meyer	102 8
Mackenzie (1st)	85 0
Mackenzie (2)	80 0
Ahmedabad Advance	127 8
Mysore Mill	60 0
Standard	99 0
Madhusudan	12 0
Khatau	97 8
Morarji	94 8
National Rayon	73 8
DEBENTURES	
Andhra 1952	103 8
Gula Kajamsingh	8 0
Rubber Planting	17 0
Bombay Steamer	97 0
Indian Hume Pipe	101 8
Tata Power 1951	103 0
Walchandnagar	105 [illegible]
OUTSIDE SHARES	
Burma Corporation	2 9
New Victoria	2 4
New Victoria 2 (Pref)	4 4
Palton (8)	118 0
Gold Mohor	302 8
New Kaiser Hind	325 0
Sajjan Mills X.D.	150 0
Osmanshahi (16)	250 0
Azamshahi	280 0
Air India Tata	65 0
Air Services	4 8
Hind Motors	5 1
Indian Steam	8 0

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Jan. 25.

The local Bullion market was steady today with moderate business. The decision to call for margin from buyers had no effect on prices, as Calcutta market is cornered and bulls have ample means to pay in necessary margin money.

Maha delivery Silver opened at Rs. 182-14 and improved at Rs. 183 At this level there was some profit-taking and the market declined at Rs. 182-8 and steadied at Rs. 182-10. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 182-13. Maha delivery Gold opened at Rs. 114-11 and after declining at Rs. 114-8 steadied at Rs. 114-9. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 114-9 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 75-4.

Thereafter there was active buying on Calcutta account and the market firmed up at the close as under:—

Ready Silver	184	4	0
Maha Delivery	184	4	0
Maha Delivery	114	10	0
Ready Gold	114	10	0

After the close silver declined at Rs. 183 on reported unloading of 3 to 4 thousand silver bars by bulls in Calcutta market.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Jan. 25.

2 1/2 per cent 1954	98	14	0
2 1/2 per cent 1950	100	5	0
2 1/2 per cent 1955	99	14	0
2 1/2 per cent 1961	96	14	0
2 1/2 per cent 1960	99	10	0
2 3/4 per cent 1962	99	2	0
2 3/4 per cent 1973	95	14	0
3 per cent Con.	97	9	0
3 per cent 1951-54	101	7	0
3 per cent 1952-55	101	12	0
3 per cent 1957	101	12	0
3 per cent 1959-61	101	3	0
3 per cent 1963-65	100	5	0
3 per cent 1966-68	100	3	0
3 per cent 1970-75	100	1	0
2 1/2 per cent 1954-59	104	6	0
3 1/2 per cent 1960-70	110	4	0
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	101	6	0
4 1/2 per cent 1958-60	110	6	0
4 1/2 per cent 1953-66	113	0	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
3 per cent Bombay 1962	99	4	0
2 3/4 per cent C. P. 1961	97	1	0
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1961	97	1	0
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100	8	4
3 per cent Bombay 1958	100	4	0
3 per cent Punjab 1952	99	0	0
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100	6	0
3 per cent C P 1952	100	6	0
3 per cent U P. 1952	100	6	0
3 per cent N.W.P. 1952	98	2	0
3 per cent U P. 1961-68	99	12	0
3 1/4 per cent Municipal 1977	99	0	0
4 per cent B.P.T. long dated	109	12	0
4 per cent Bombay Muni	109	8	0
5 p.c. Bombay Muni 1959	114	0	0
6 per cent Bom. Municipality 1954	113	8	0
6 per cent K P T 1956	113	12	0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Jan. 25.

Quotations at 2-00 p.m.:—

Tata Ordinary 342, Tata Deferred 1700, Indian Iron 31-9, Steel Corpn. of Bengal 22-15, Bombay Dyeing 1125, Central India 266-14, Gokak 286-14, Kohinoor 315, Simplex 209, Swadeshi 285, Tata Power 1547-8, Associated Cement 162-8, Belapur 230, Bombay Burma (Old) 381-14, Scindia 13-14, Central Bank 84-8, New India 61, Tata 2nd Pref. 138-2.

ART SILK YARN

BOMBAY, Jan. 25.

120 Ready Japan	5	3	0
150 Ready Japan	4	4	0
120 Ready Italy	4	11	0
150 Ready Italy	4	3	0
150 D. Box Jan.	834	0	0
150 D. Box Feb	842	0	0

THE BOMBAY SHROFFS (BANKERS) ASSOCIATION LTD.

It is hereby resolved that the members of the Bombay Shroffs (Bankers) Association Ltd. should close their Hundi and other business on Thursday and Friday, the 26th and 27th January, on account of Republic-Day Holidays

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Jan. 25.

It is understood that the Saurashtra Ministry has agreed to allow exports for January shipments and only 25 per cent will be allowed for February shipments. Shippers are advised to secure their requirements from other markets or get their F Fruary shipment tansferred to later months. The local market was firm. Madras Bombay groundnuts were quoted at Rs. 40-14 and Madras Goa was quoted at Rs 40-2. Castorseeds were also firm and quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS—			
Quality Receipts ..... Rs.	41	8	0
Bold Ready	40	10	0
Oil Bombay Mills	22	8	0
Oil Up-country Mills	21	14	0
LINSEED—			
Indore	37	0	0
Bold	36	14	0
Satna	35	10	0
February-March	36	0	0
March-April	35	6	0
April-May	31	14	0
Oil	21	6	0
CASTORSEED—			
January Delivery	27	4	0
Ready	26	12	0

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

The following is an Account of the Reserve Bank of India for the week ended the 20th day of January:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	15,02,26,000
Notes in circulation	1124,14,55,000
Total	1139,16,81,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Gold Coin and Bullion:	
Held in India	40,01,71,000
Foreign Securities	630,34,000
Rupee Coin	53,57,84,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	415,22,88,000
Total	1139,16,81,000

Ratio of Total A to Liabilities: 58847 per cent.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
Government	
Central Government	146,33,39,000
Other Governments	27,53,58,000
Banks	62,84,44,000
Others	62,75,48,000
Bills Payable	5,32,74,000
Other Liabilities	10,83,24,000
Total	325,62,87,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes	15,02,26,000
Rupee Coin	11,18,000
Subsidiary Coin	1,52,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:	
Internal	41,00,000
Government Treasury Bills	4,06,15,000
Balances held abroad	201,23,52,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	4,62,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	8,03,03,000
Investments	87,23,45,000
Other Assets	4,68,76,000
Total	325,62,87,000

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan. 24

	£
2-1/2 p.c British Consols	70-3/4
3-1/2 p.c. Conversion Loan 1961	83-1/2
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1960 90	106-5/8
3-1/2 p.c. War Loan on or after Dec. 1 1952	91-1/2
Chartered Bank of India	10-3/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	87
National Bank of India	32

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 5,416.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Jan. 25.

MILLS

Apollo 2/13.
Ahmedabad Advance 251/4.
Bharat 32.
B. Dyeing 1125 35 27/8 31/4 21/4 25.
C. India 266 67 64 65.
Century 234/6 35
Colaba 119.
Elphinstone Ord 60.
Finlay 282 80 82.
Gokak 286/8 85.
I. U. Defd. 1/15.
I. U. Ord. 12/6/6 12/7 12/5/6 12/6.
Indore 123/12 20 22/8.
Kohinoor 315 17 15 15/8.
Madhusudan 180.
New Great 167 66
Podar 143/12.
Simplex 209 6.
Svadeshi 285 86 84/8
Tata Mills 61.
Vishnu 227/8 28/2.
Scindia 13/14 14 2 14 14/1.
Baroda 122/8 21/12 22/8.
Central 84/4 84/8 84.
Central New 85.
Imperial Old 1762/8 60.
Imperial New 437/8 38/2.
India 180/8 80
Union 7/3.
U. Commercial 49.
Ahmedabad 131/4.
Ajmer 10/2.
Andhra 1450 52/8
Andhra Pref. 1240.
Suburban 153/12 54/6
Hydro 155.
Hydro Pref. 128/12
Power 1546/4 50.
New India 61.
I. Mercantile 26/8.
B. Steel 22/15 23
I. Iron 31/9 31/8 31/9.
Tata Defd. 1700 7/8 1697.8 1702/8 1687/8 1702/8 1700.
Tata Ord. 342 43 42/8 43 41/8 42/8
Tata Hind Pref. 138/8 38 38/4
Alcock 281/4
A. C. C 162 60/4.
Belapur 227/4 30 28.
B. B Old 381/4 81/14 78 12.
B. B. Petrol 1/5/6 1/6.
B. I. C. 9/7.
I. Copper 2/8/8
I. Bleaching 148/8
P. Const. 97/8 98.
Shivrajpur 31/8
Tata Chem. 12 12/1 12.
Tata Oil 53/8 53
Wimco 216/4 17/8 15/10.

SPECIAL

Laxmi Pref. 270.

CALCUTTA SHARE BAZAR

CALCUTTA, January 25.

The market ruled steady and unchanged for the speculative counters while other stocks remained more or less unaltered. Government securities closed lower.

Following are today's final transactions upto 3-00 p.m.—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: 3 per cent Loan 1986 97 9 3 per cent Loan 1963/65 100/4 3 per cent. Loan 1966/68 100 2 3 per cent Loan 1970 75 99/15 small lot.

BANKS: Bengal Central 7 4 Bharat 3 7 United Commercial 48 small lot.

COTTONS: Benares Cotton 5 Bengal Nagpur 16, Cawnpore Textile 11 4 ex div Kesoram 16/6 New Victoria 2 6.

Coals Amalgamated 26/12 Bengal 533 Bhalgora 9/2 Bokaro and Ramguur 12 ex div Burrakur 12.14 C, I. Coal 5/6 Equitable 43 small lot Katras Jherriah 30 Pench Valley 23 small lot Talcher 3 3 Western Bengal 5 1.

JUTES: Alliance 149 Anglo-India 186 8 Belvedere 246 small lot India 154 ex div Kinnison 177 Megna 123 ex div Nuddea 70/8 Reliance 21-13.

ENGINEERINGS: Braithwaite & Co. 8-10 Marshalls 6 12 Indian Iron Steel 31/9 Kumardhubi Eng. 8/5 Steel Corp. 23 2 Steel Corp Pref. 123 small lot Textile Machinery 6/12 small odd lot.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corp. 2 9 Indian Copper 2 9 Tavoy Tin annas ten Assam Bengal Cement Ordv 7/10 small odd lot Sone Valley Cement 6/14 Calcutta Electric 15/6 Angelo Bros. 30 B. I. C. 9.5 Dunlop Rubber 45/12 Indian Alluminium 133 Indian Cable 50/12 Indian National Airways 3/4 Indian Wood Products 29/11 Jardine Henderson 136/8 Martin Burn 15/8 Small odd lot Metal Corp. 11/6 Titaghur Paper 34/8 India General 89/8 India Steamship 8.

SUGAR: Ramugger Cane 14/14.

TEAS: Bhatkowa 24 Bokakhat 12 8 Brook Bond 9/14 C. T. Carron 175 East India 17/4 small lot Hanta para 178/8 small lot Jutlibari 12/6 Nagri Farm 24/8 Sapoi 15/2 Singer 54 Taloijan 9/2 Tezpur 22/10.

PAKISTAN STATE BANK

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, (By Airmail).

Following is the statement of account of the State Bank of Pakistan for the week ending January 13, 1950:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES: Notes held in the Banking Department Rs. 4,35,00,000; Notes in circulation Rs. 174,53,55,000; Total notes issued Rs. 178,88,55,000.

Total Liabilities Rs. 178,88,55,000.

ASSETS: I O. Gold Coin and Bullion Rs. 4,20,71,000; Silver Bullion Nil; Sterling Securities Rs. 62,53,43,000; Government of India Securities Rs. 31,63,58,000; India notes representing assets receivable from the Reserve Bank of India Rs. 63,17,04,000; Rs. 141,54,76,000.

B. Rupee Coin Rs. 4,95,46,000; Government of Pakistan Securities Rs. 26,47,33,000; Internal bills of exchange and other commercial paper Nil; Rs. 31,43,79,000.

II. Held with the Reserve Bank of India pending transfer to Pakistan:—Gold Coin and Bullion Rs. 19,02,000; Sterling Securities Rs. 3,87,77,000; Government of India Securities Rs 1,53,71,000; Rupee Coin Rs. 29,50,000; Rs. 5,90,00,000.

Total Assets Rs. 178,86,55,000

Ratio of Gold Coin and Bullion Silver Bullion, Sterling Securities and approved Foreign Exchange to total note circulation: 82.26 per cent

Note:—India Securities, etc., have been shown at their previous value pending formal notification of exchange rates.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES: Capital paid up Rs. 3,00,00,000; Reserve Fund Rs. 3,00,00,000.

Deposits:—(a) Central Government Rs. 45,97,91,000; (b) Provincial Government Rs. 9,33,92,000; (c) Banks Rs. 19,74,20,000; (d) Others, Rs 4,13,95,000.

Bills Payable Rs. 1,91,000.

Other Liabilities Rs. 2,92,71,000.

Total Rs. 88,14,60,000.

ASSETS: Notes Rs. 4,35,00,000; Rupee Coin:—(a) Pakistan Rs. 1,000; (b) India Nil.

Subsidiary Coin:—(a) Pakistan Nil (b) India Rs. 2,17,000

Bills Purchased and Discounted:—(a) Internal Nil; (b) External Nil; (c) Government Treasury Bills Rs 10,48,24,000.

*Balances held outside Pakistan Rs. 40,98,68,000.

Loans and Advances to Governments. Nil.

Other Loans and Advances Rs 1,57,31,000.

Investments Rs. 27,73,43,000.

Other Assets Rs. 2,99,76,000.

Total Rs. 88,14,60,000.

*Includes Cash, Short Term Sterling Securities and Balances with the Reserve Bank of India

N. Y. SILVER SALES

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.

SILVER: Sales apyroximated 200,000 ounces today at unchanged price.

LONDON BULLION

London, Jan. 24.

London: Silver Spot and Forward both 64 pence. Gold Bars Fine per ounce £12-8

E. C. A. F. E. REGION SEES LESS MONEY IN CIRCULATION

Summary Survey Of Economic Changes During 1949

BANGKOK, Jan. 24. (PTI): There was a slight contraction of money in circulation in the E.C.A.F.E. region in 1949, says a summary survey of economic changes in the region, issued by the Secretariat of E.C.A.F.E. The only exceptions to this contraction were China, Indonesia and Korea.

The E.C.A.F.E. region consists of British South-East Asia, Burma, Ceylon, China, India, Indo-China, Indonesia, Korea, Nepal, Pakistan the Philippines and Thailand.

The survey adds that "gold and foreign exchange holdings continued to decrease in 1949, in India, Indonesia and the Philippines but they increased in Japan.

"Prices were falling in Malaya and Singapore, Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand in 1949. They fell also in Ceylon, Indonesia, Hong Kong, India and Korea in the early part of the year; but became stable in Ceylon and Indonesia after April, and in the case of Hong Kong, India and Korea, turned slightly upwards after the initial fall. Prices in Burma continued to rise gradually and inflation in China persisted in 1949.

The overall balance of payments of the E.C.A.F.E. region in 1949 showed an increase in deficit over the figure of 1,000 million U. S. dollars in 1948, says the survey, but it does not mention the exact increase in the deficit.

Both the dollar values and the percentage share in total world trade of the region was lower in the second quarter of 1949 than in the first quarter. Direct trade of the region with the United States showed approximately the same deficit in 1949 as in 1948, being 137 million dollars from January to June 1949 as compared with 153 million dollars from January to June, 1948, and 285 million dolars for the whole of 1948.

Exports of rice from Thailand, Burma and Indo-China were below pre-war by 250,000metric tons a month, or 50 per cent.

LOOTING OF GOODS TRAINS

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 25.

Great anxiety is being caused by the increasing number of incidents of loot and theft in the goods trains in Mehsana sector in North Gujarat. Our packings, colour boxes, cloth bales, etc., are being thrown on the railway track from running trains and they are carried away.

With a view to checking these incidents, a conference of officers of police, traffic and watch and ward was held at Mehsana under the presidentship of Mr A H. Khan, D.S.P. For three hours the issue was discussed and the officers decided to take strong joint action to stop this evil. It was also decided to keep a watchman on every goods train in addition to the armed police. At points where the trains have to stop, the armed police will carry out patrolling and deal effectively with any trespasser on the track.

It was also decided to take steps against miscreants under the Public Security Measures Act and the Habitual Offenders' Act. The officers have been asked to report every fortnight and the public to cooperate with the authorities

A Dacoit's Threat

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 25.

News comes from Rajkot that a dacoit called Bhupat has threatened the Sharaf of Gondal State that if he did not hand over a bundle of notes for Rs. 3,000 with sindur, kanku and rice on it, he would be severely dealt with. It is feared that Bhupat intends to loot Sharaf Bazar of Gondal and threatening letters have been handed over to the police of Gondal. The authorities are vigilant, but there is a sense of nervousness in the town.

INCREASED SHORT COVERING IN N. Y. COTTON MARKET

Wall Street Steady On Half-hearted Rally In Afternoon

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.

Following initial hesitancy prices sagged under the leadership of newcrops reflecting increased commission house profittaking attracted by the recent advance with some selling possibly based on the softer trend of securities. Scale down trade buying was the principal support. The continued uncertainty over the C.C.C. selling price of 1948 loan holdings also possibly contributed to the decline. Trading was quieter in early afternoon though a drifting tendency was still evident but the market later rallied smartly. Increased short covering and trade buying found contracts more scarce but the market otherwise still lacked fresh stimulation. The market closed steady with sales at 125,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan 24

March	31.19+04
May	31.22—
July	30.71—05
October	28.82—03
December	28.73—02
Middling Spot	32 12+04

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Jan. 24

March	30.99—04
May	31.11—04
July	30.60—05
October	28.61—04
Middling Spot	31.15—

New York Cotton March Highest 31.19 at 15-00 hours. Lowest 31.04 at 13-00 hours.

WALL STREET MARKET

Strike threats and production cutbacks because of the fuel shortages resulting from the softcoal tieup combined to produce occasional bursts of nervous liquidation and, a lower price trend this morning. Losses ranging to one dollar or more were rather liberally distributed including leading motors, steels, rails, containers, chemicals, oils, farm implements, minings and utilities The averages at noon were industrials 199.82 and rails 54.85

Helped mildly by some dividend news a half-hearted rally got underway during the afternoon. This left the market into the final hour with only a fair majority of mostly fractional losses Chrysler recouped nearly half the initial loss on news that the federal mediator had joined the pension talks in an effort to ward off the approaching walkout. The market closed barely steady with all the averages finishing slightly lower.

WALL STREET

American Telephone and Telegraph	148-1/2
Amerex Holding Co.	33-1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	29-1/4
Chase National Bank	38-5/8
Firestone Tyre	53-3/4
General Electric	42-3/8
General Motors	72-3/8
Ingersoll Rand	69-5/8
International Nickel	28-3/4
National City Bank	43-7/8
New York Central Railroad	12-3/8
Sinclair Oil	22-1/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation	16-1/8
Texas Corporation	59-7/8
Union Carbide	44-1/8
U. S. Smelting and Refining	39-1/2
U S Steel Common	28-1/8
Western Union "A"	21

The volume of business on the New York Stock Exchange was 1,250,000 shares.

The Highest and Lowest U S Steel trading prices were 28-1/8 and 27-5/8 respectively

CHICAGO GRAINS

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.

Prices were firm early reflecting additional sales of United States grains, prospects of increased exports of oils and fats and the reentry of the Government agency into the export flour market. The upturn attracted profittaking and hedges but the market again encountered renewed demand.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan 24

March	2.17-3/8
May	2.11-5/8
July	1.91-1/8
September	1.91-3/8

NEW YORK PEPPER EASY

NEW YORK, Jan. 24

BLACK PEPPER: Prices were easier with spots offered at 1.23 cents pound. Buyers were at 1.29 cents for all positions. Black pepper spot 1.23 asked, Jan 1.27 nom., Mar. 1.21 bid May 1.24 bid, July 1.20 bid, Sept. 1.18 nom., Oct. 1.14 nom White pepper spot 2.20 asked

LONDON PEPPER MARKET

LONDON, Jan. 24

The market was idle with shippers prices for black nominally unchanged but some resellers offered white at reduced prices. Black lampong Jan.-Feb. held for 9/11 and white muntok was indicated at 15 6 shipping weight with white sarawak 15/9 delivered weight per pound cost insurance freight basis ports. Malabar afloat is quoted at 1,020 shillings, January 1,010, Jan.-Feb. 1,000 per cwt. c.i.f. United Kingdom.

SINGAPORE PEPPER PRICES

SINGAPORE, Jan. 24.

About three tons of black loose pepper arrived and was absorbed locally at 542 dollars per picul. Sellers of black lampong raised the ex-godown price by five dollars to 550 while white muntok was held unchanged at 850 dollars per picul.

CONTINENTAL STOCK EXCHANGES

PARIS, Jan. 24

The market was particularly quiet today with the public exercising reserve pending clarification of the political picture. Prices generally finished irregular, although Indo-Chinese issues lost further ground. Almost the sole feature of today's trading was an advance in Union Miniere on prospects of higher prices being paid for the company's uranium. Argentine issues were market down

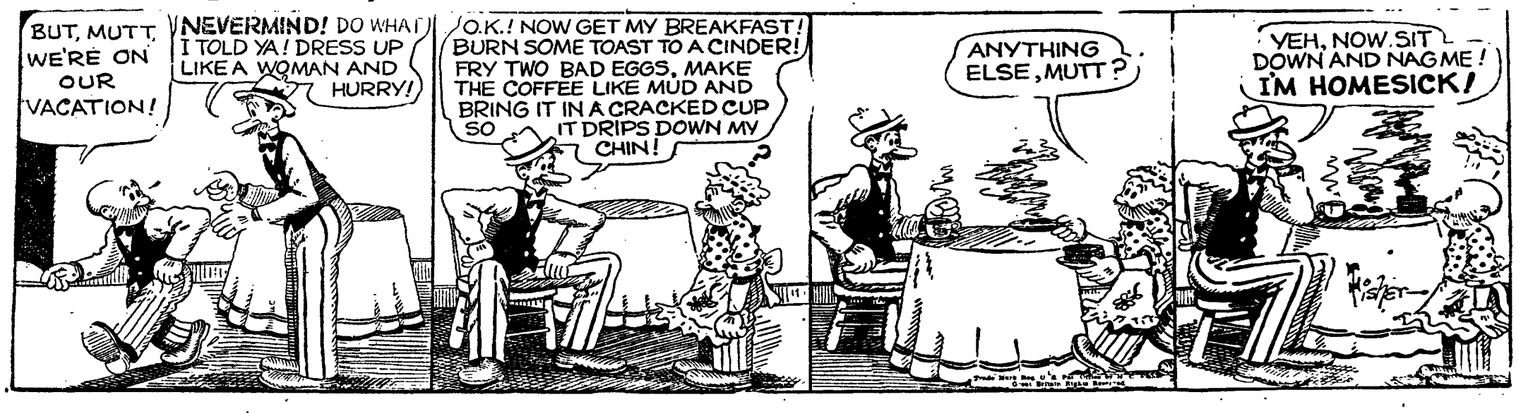
BRUSSELS, Jan. 24

An undertone of uncertainty prevailed today and, although a slightly firmer tendency was in evident initial dealings, this soon gave way to general irregularity. Textiles, coals, electricals and colonials finished with a particularly mixed trend with losers predommating

AMSTERDAM Jan 24

The market was still influenced by the Westerling action in Java. After opening lower, prices recovered slightly especially Indonesians but closed barely steady on the whole Today's feature were Deli Batavia tobacco and Deli Batavia rubber both of which advanced Internationals were neglected

MUTT AND JEFF—Only Hearsay—I'm Not Even Married — By BUD FISHER


BUT, MUTT, WE'RE ON OUR VACATION!
NEVERMIND! DO WHAT I TOLD YA! DRESS UP LIKE A WOMAN AND HURRY!
O.K.! NOW GET MY BREAKFAST! BURN SOME TOAST TO A CINDER! FRY TWO BAD EGGS, MAKE THE COFFEE LIKE MUD AND BRING IT IN A CRACKED CUP SO IT DRIPS DOWN MY CHIN!
ANYTHING ELSE, MUTT?
YEH, NOW SIT DOWN AND NAG ME! I'M HOMESICK!
Fisher

Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1965

CABINET COMMENDS G.-G.'S SERVICES

Resolution Adopted

NEW DELHI ,Jan. 25 (PTI).

THE Cabinet at its meeting yesterday adopted a resolution placing on record the services rendered by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General and expressing the hope that the country would benefit by his wisdom and experience for many years to come.

The following messages have been exchanged between the Governor-General and the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru.

From The Prime Minister:

"My dear Governor-General,

The Cabinet, at a meeting held this morning, passed the following resolution which they have requested me to convey to you:—

"On the relinquishment of the high office of the Governor-General of India by Shri Rajagopalachari, the Cabinet desire to record their deep and grateful appreciation of his labours and his service to the country. His mature wisdom and simple dignity, during a difficult period of India's history, have been of inestimable help to the members of the Cabinet and to the country. He has not only enhanced the prestige of India but has further endeared himself to his own people. In conveying their affection and good wishes to him, the Cabinet hope and trust that the country will benefit by his wisdom and experience for many years to come".

"May I say that this resolution is not merely a formal record of the Cabinet's high appreciation, but is an expression, in rather feeble words, of their affection and gratitude to you".

From The Governor-General:

"My dear Prime Minister,

I am deeply grateful to the Cabinet for the touching manner in which they have expressed their appreciation and affection. I feel more than rewarded in the most generous recognition expressed in the resolution of the Cabinet, for what I did. I was enabled to do it only because I received utmost consideration from you and your colleagues".

THE DAY OF SALVATION

As the midnight hour was approaching for the 'Great Day', messages from various parts of the country started pouring in into our office as also reports of prison releases.

* *

The Central Provinces Government ordered the release of 19 persons detained under the Public Safety Act, in commemoration of the inauguration of the Indian Republic.

* *

Nine hundred and twenty-seven prisoners serving various terms of imprisonment were being released from the Trichy Central Jail.

* *

The Himachal Pradesh Government decided to release 56 prisoners out of a total of about 100.

* *

The Goan political conference, Bombay, in a telegram to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, said: "Pray accept on behalf of the people of Goa filial wishes of happiness on the inauguration of the mother country's status as Sovereign Democratic Republic.

* *

Sardar J. J. Singh, President of the India League of America, Mr. P. C. Spender, Australian Minister for External affairs, also wished the people of India a "future of peace, prosperity and universal goodwill".

* *

Prime Minister Dr. Mohammed Hatta will address a meeting organised by the Indian community in Djakarta on January 26.

Mr. Khandubhai Desai, President, Indian National Trade Union Congress, says: "January 26, 1950, will continue to be remembered in the history of our nation as the day of salvation.... The working class of this great country has a special role to play in this connection. They have the privilege to be the pioneers in speeding up production which is the nation's demand number one today. While performing this, they must be loyal to the Gandhian ideals wherein alone lies the salvation of this ancient land—nay the whole world".

Sweets will be distributed on Thursday to 3,000 people by Bombay's A-Ward Congress Committee. The Committee had earlier collected Rs. 3,000 for this purpose.

Constitution Solves Problems That Confronted The Nation For Years

SPIRIT OF DISCIPLINE, NEED OF THE HOUR

(By Anugraha Narain Sinha)
Finance Minister, Bihar

THE FINAL ADOPTION OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION FOR INDIAN REPUBLIC IS AN EVENT OF EXTRAORDINARY IMPORTANCE. IT WAS NOT EASY TO PREPARE A CONSTITUTION FOR SUCH A VAST COUNTRY AND FOR SUCH A LARGE POPULATION AS THAT OF INDIA.

But apart from the vastness of the Country and the largeness of its population there were other factors also which considerably added to the difficulties of the task. This ancient land of ours where many a kingdom rose and fell in the past occupies a unique place of its own in the world.

Naturally it took some time to frame a Constitution for this country, but certainly in view of the importance and the immensity of the problems that had to be tackled and solved, it would not be said that the time taken was too long a period for this task.

Sometimes questions would crop up which would appear to baffle all solution, but it must be said to the credit of the ingenuity of our leaders that satisfactory solutions could be found for all the problems.

It is indeed a great national achievement. For centuries we have suffered all disabilities, disgrace and the indignities of a slave. We were not masters even of ourselves. We were for long under the domination of the British and consequently we had to live and move and have our being at the bidding of our foreign masters. We had no hands in the framing of our laws, rules and regulations. We had no option but to meekly submit to what was imposed upon us by our British masters. But all this time the spirit of opposition under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi went on gathering momentum till we were able to free ourselves from the domination of the foreigners, and today it is a matter of pride and satisfaction for every Indian that he has been able to get himself rid of the octopus of British Imperialism and declare this country as a Republic. We have now prepared a Constitution which can well be described as an embodiment of all our future hopes and aspirations.

BEST TRIBUTE

The framers of the Constitution seem to have drawn inspiration from the American Constitution and have preferred to enact something corresponding to the American Bill of Rights, although with certain necessary reservations. There are the usual provisions guaranteeing equality before the law, personal liberty, freedom of speech, freedom of press and freedom of thought and of religion. But by far the most important of the fundamental rights is contained in the provision which abolishes untouchability and makes its practice in any form a crime. This was one of the life principles of Mahatma Gandhi and one of

ANUGRAHA NARAIN SINHA

the cherished objects for which he strove so hard. The 'untouchability' provision in the Constitution is the best tribute that India could pay to his sacred memory.

Though the Fundamental Bill of Rights seeks to ensure liberty and freedom from oppression yet there are many who have subjected it to adverse criticism. Critics feel that the inclusion of the principle of the private property in the Fundamental Bill of Rights has made the Constitution untrue to Gandhian ideal. Gandhi stood for tormented humanity and sought Swaraj for India's toiling millions. It is, they argue, an attempt to protect the right of the capitalists over their property. Critics have even said that the Constitution is an amalgam of capitalism and democracy and the framers of the Constitution have pinned their faith on organised capitalism and not on Gandhian or Socialist economy.

The directives of the Constitution, however, refer to the provision for subsequent nationalisation and even socialisation of industries.

THE PRESIDENT

The Executive Head of the Union is a President elected by Electoral College consisting of all electoral members of the Central Legislature and various State Legislatures. The President's term of office is 5 years but he is eligible for re-election. He can be removed by impeachment for violation of the Constitution.

With regard to the powers and position of the President, we had the examples of several countries before us including that of America where both the President and the Legislature are elected by the people and both enjoy equal powers in their own spheres. In England the head of the State is the King who is fountain of all powers and dignity but actually he has not got the authority to exercise them in the least. What should be the relation between the President and the Legislature in the Indian Republic was one of the most difficult questions with which the Constituent Assembly also was faced and ultimately after careful consideration they decided to follow to some extent the British model. While some are of opinion that since the President of the Indian Republic will be an elected representative of the people he should be vested with larger powers. Others think that larger powers have been vested in him than what is required or justified.

WEIMAR CONSTITUTION

The most serious criticism against the new Constitution of India has been over the Emergency powers vested in the President of the Republic.

As in Germany Hitler assumed full powers by taking recourse to Article 48 in the Weimar Constitution, so in India also a strong President might assume full powers under his own hands and thus establish dictatorial government. The emergent powers, by their very nature, seem to constitute a threat to democracy, but on a cool judgment a democrat can easily understand that this view entertained in certain quarters is hardly tenable. The country today is passing through one of the most critical periods of her history.

Forces of anarchy are proving a menace to internal security and consolidation. So in view of the prevailing condition of today when the forces of lawlessness, disorder and disruption have been raising their heads as also in view of the experiences of other countries, it becomes absolutely necessary for the authorities of the State to be armed with some extraordinary powers in order to be able to meet all kinds of emergent and extraordinary situations. Those, therefore, who smell of fascist tendencies in the New Constitution are wholly in the wrong and they are not looking at things from a proper and correct perspective. A student of political science can ill-afford to forget that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. If the people are conscious of their rights there can be no fear from a mere provision about emergency powers in the Constitution.

THE MINISTRY

After the President come the Ministry who will be responsible to the Parliament and the President will have to act on the advice of the Ministry. Although no such provision has been expressly made in the Constitution, yet it is expected that Convention to that effect would be established in this country and the President would not go against the advice of the Ministry. In other words, the President for all practical purposes would only be a Constitutional head of the State. The real power will be exercised by the Ministry who will have to act according to the dictates of the Parliament.

Our path is beset with numerous difficulties and obstacles, but I have full faith in my countrymen and I hope that they will exercise this right in a correct and proper manner.

JUDICIARY

Another point which deserves mention is that the independence of the judiciary has been fully guaranteed in the Indian Constitution.

They have been kept immune from all outside influences, so that they may be able to administer justice correctly and in an impartial manner, without any extraneous considerations in the least.

No Undue Interference With Units

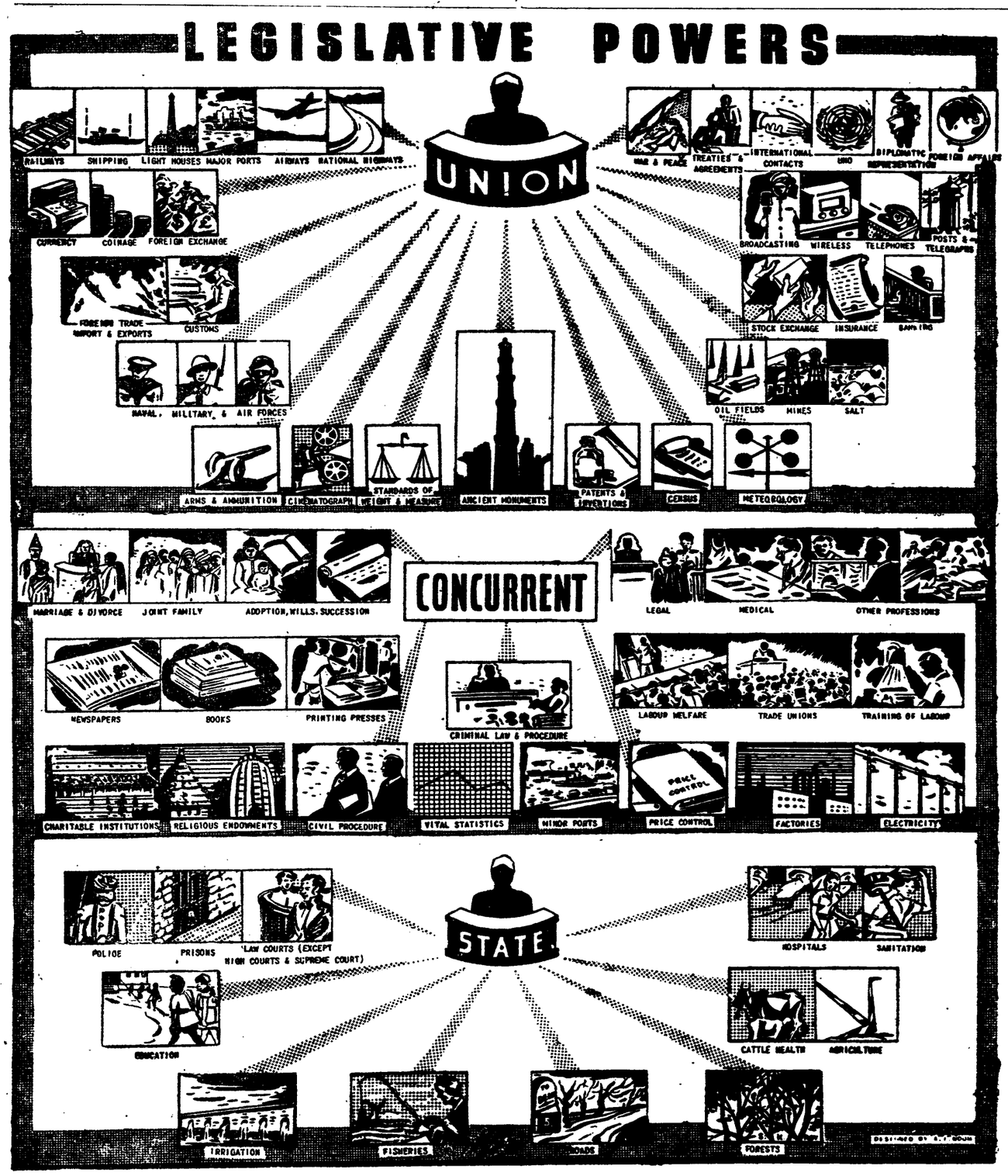
Much criticisms and comments have been made with regard to the allocation of powers between Centre and the Provinces. A section of the people is of the opinion that many of the powers vested in the Centre should have gone in the Provinces, but these critics forget the fact that the Centre has to exercise its powers and encroach upon those of the Provinces only when there is a state of emergency in the the country—whether financial or political. The Centre will not do anything that may obstruct in any way the smooth working of the administration. We should not also forget that after all the Centre Legislature will be composed of no other persons than the representatives of the different provinces themselves. They can well be trusted to look after their own provinces. Surely, they will not do anything that may militate against the interests of the provinces. And then there is no reason why the Central Legislature should adopt an unreasonable attitude or unnecessarily encroach upon the legislative powers of the Provinces. We must also learn lesson from our past history. Instances are not rare when the centrifugal forces have led to the loss of freedom.

LANGUAGE ISSUE

Then again the problem of national language was no less difficult and complicated. At times, it appeared that all our efforts, our hopes and aspirations might be dashed to pieces against this rock, but fortunately this too has been solved and solved satisfactorily. Marvellous success has attended the efforts of the Constituent Assembly in the matter of solving the problems of the Indian States also, with the result that today very little difference, if at all, has been left between State and the Province.

Before I conclude, I must make a reference to another important feature of the Constitution and that is with regard to the facility provided for the amendment of the Constitution. Unlike Constitutions of other countries the provisions laid down for the amendment of the Constitution are so simple and easy and that I think, is one of the distinctive features of this Constitution. As I have already said in the very beginning, this Constitution occupies a unique place of its own in the history of this country.

And the success of it, in the words of Rajendra Babu, our leader and President of the Constituent Assembly, depends upon our honesty, truthfulness and upon our spirit of discipline.



SCIENTIFIC PALMIST

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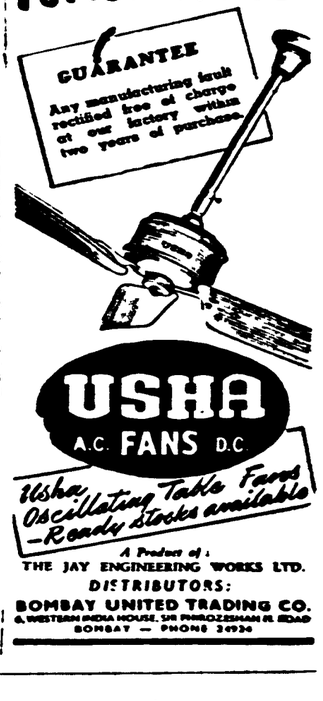

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The Bombay Chronicle

REPUBLIC NUMBER

Let India Be A Force For World-Peace

BY SHRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI

THE inauguration of the Republic is an occasion when the people of India should re-affirm their resolve to be a force for world-peace. Before we end war, we should deal with the latest most monstrous weapon that the physicists have added to the armoury of powerful nations.

The physicists have raised the destroying angel out of nature's atom and now there is a fairly feverish race in preparations for this method of destruction!

Along with the atomic race, there is a propaganda going on to persuade the peoples of the world that this new and deadly weapon is a friend of peace in that its terrible character will deter wicked nations from challenging one another and hold them back from plunging into war. There is also the tempting talk of constructive uses to which atomic research may lead. All this is as unconvincing as the arguments in favour of competitive preparations for war that have always been advanced by war-lords as a real preventive of war.

The atom presents all the horrors of bacteriological warfare with the added characteristic of sudden and widespread devastation unknown in the previous annals of warfare. There is no room in this for any of the finer emotions and incidents of bravery, compassion and chivalry associated with war from old times and which have found a place even in recent times in war as we have known it hitherto. The nations are overwhelmed with distrust and fear of one another and seem unable to save themselves from Nemesis and searching for arguments to console themselves.

POWER OF THE SPIRIT

If the scientists believe in, and work on the power louged in the atom, let some others believe in and work on the power of the spirit. While those who believe in a world of energy without recognizing a Supreme Will work in their own way, let those who believe in a Divine intelligence greater than all the physical and chemical energy that man can set free for good as well as for evil, act in the hope and faith that the power of prayer may prevail. The faithful will believe that in some way to us undisclosed the good will prevail... Let us in humility support ourselves with this faith. Has not Faith in some form or another sustained mankind from time immemorial?

Any persons belonging to India, philosopher or politician or any one else, talking about World-peace will, before he proceeds any distance with his theme, be asked "What about Kashmir? What about India and Pakistan?"

India did not step into Kashmir for aggression. When the unarmed people of Kashmir were suddenly attacked by Pathan tribes, Kashmir appealed to India for help and India felt bound to comply with that demand. Then developed Pakistan's concealed entry into Kashmir and the conversion of simple straightforward defence into a confusing battle between the two Dominions. India hates the idea of resumption of hostilities between herself and Pakistan. She will go far to avoid it even if such a declared policy may give great tactical advantages to her young neighbour in the strategy of negotiations through not-over-detached foreign powers.

THE ALTERNATIVE

The only way we can ensure world peace and rid ourselves of the dread of war is to bring into existence a world-government which will reduce war to the level of rebellion or civil crime.

The power of the world-state must be such as can be brought to bear on offenders against world-peace. Pacifism should not degenerate into a mystic escapist doctrine or a surrender to injustice or aggression.

Nor may we imagine the substitution of war by other forms of resistance which though bloodless, inflict no less suffering than wars. It is not the shedding of blood alone but all forms of human suffering that we should seek to avoid. The only way to bring about peace is through a world-government to arrange for the disposal of every dispute through peaceful trial by appropriate tribunals and to accept their decisions right or wrong as final even as we reconcile ourselves to the results of war though often grievously wrong The principle of independent arbitration has been more than once described by Gandhiji as an essential part of his scheme of non-violence.

Direct propaganda for World-Federation has a way of passing over our heads without producing any results. The universally prevailing passion for national sovereignty is not touched by such propaganda. Everyone thinks of others and not of oneself when suggesting restraints and curtailment of national sovereignty and the controversies take the unmistakable shape of power politics. Before institutions intended to regulate world-affairs can come into being, we should pave the way by progressively familiarising the people of the world with Customs Unions and common currencies and other restrictions on national sovereignty.

NEWSPAPERS' ROLE

A constructive first step that will assist positively in preparing the ground for a world-government would be to start international constructive works of one kind or another which will always be associated with joint world effort, for instance a great international bridge, a great international hospital or a big college or museum and the like.

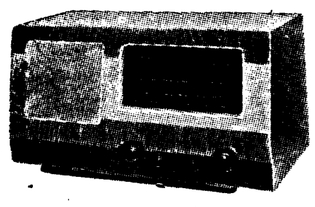
A first class world-newspaper carried all over the world by the quickest possible transport system managed with the assistance of a body of correspondents and reporters all over the world pledged to the cause of the establishment of a world-government would if run with single-minded purpose, do more than all the direct propaganda for a world-government that is now being done.

The conduct of a paper definitely intended for world readers will bring us more and more into the frame of mind which is implied in the concept of a world-government without opposition from the nationalist-minded.

The world newspaper which I envisage should not be a propaganda paper for World-Federation but a real newspaper dealing with current events and serve the readers like other newspapers, and should of course be readable and attractive even from the local point of view of any state.

These may appear to be but small steps to reach such a great end as world peace, but I believe like Elijah's cloud at first no bigger than a man's hand, joint effort in concrete tasks will soon grow big and bring down the walls of national jealousies and fears and pave the way for bigger things.

Long Live Indian Republic



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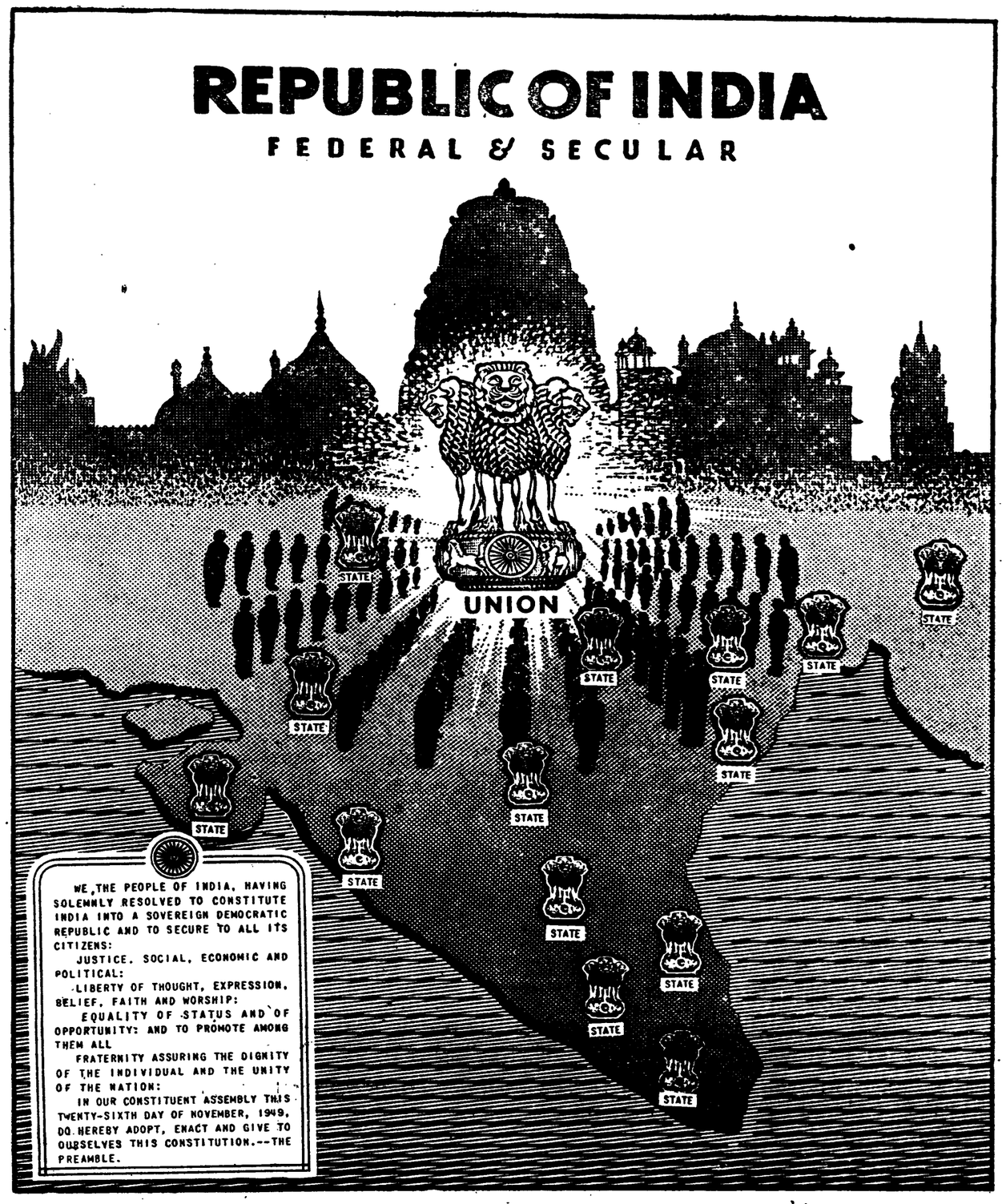

REPUBLIC OF INDIA
FEDERAL & SECULAR
UNION
STATE
WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, HAVING SOLEMNLY RESOLVED TO CONSTITUTE INDIA INTO A SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC AND TO SECURE TO ALL ITS CITIZENS:
JUSTICE, SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL:
LIBERTY OF THOUGHT, EXPRESSION, BELIEF, FAITH AND WORSHIP:
EQUALITY OF STATUS AND OF OPPORTUNITY: AND TO PROMOTE AMONG THEM ALL
FRATERNITY ASSURING THE DIGNITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE UNITY OF THE NATION:
IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY THIS TWENTY-SIXTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1949, DO HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.—THE PREAMBLE.

THE EMBLEM

The emblem of our Republic, which is a replica of the Lion Capital at Sarnath, will, from January 26, 1950, replace the Crown on State buildings, structures, furniture and the like.

The State Emblem is a symbol of India's ancient and unique culture.

The symbol shows the profile of the Lion Capital as it exists today. The crest of the Emblem consists of the three lions on an abacus which has in bas-relief the Dharma Chakra in the centre, a bull on the right and a horse on the left, and the outlines of the Dharma Chakras on the extreme right and left. The bell-shaped lotus below the abacus in the sculptured Lion pillar has been omitted.

The motto "Satyameva Jayate"—"Truth alone triumphs," in Devanagari script, is included underneath the crest. The motto is taken from the Mundaka Upanishad, an ancient scripture. It embodies a cardinal principle of Mahatma Gandhi and is acceptable to men of all religions.

ASOKA'S SYMBOL

The Sarnath Lion pillar, which dates from the 1st century B.C., is associated with Asoka, one of the most magnificent names not only in India's history, but in world history.

H.G. Wells wrote: "Amidst the tens of thousands of names of monarchs that crowd the columns of history, their majesties and graciousnesses and serenities and royal highnesses and the like, the name of Asoka shines, and shines almost alone, a star".

The Asokan period in Indian history was essentially an international period. Pandit Nehru has pointed out that this was a period when India's ambassadors went abroad "not in the way of empire or imperialism but as ambassadors of peace and culture and goodwill."

AHIMSA AND LOVE

The Lion Capital was erected to mark the spot where Lord Buddha first proclaimed his gospel of Ahimsa and love to 'the four quarters of the universe'.

The choice of the Sarnath Lion Capital as the crest of the Emblem of the new Republic of India highlights India's objectives of universal peace and brotherhood. It is in keeping with India's resolve to uphold her ancient heritage and spirit of toleration and the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi.

The Dharma Chakra in the abacus of the capital, which represents the wheel of Law, embodies a great ideal —the Law which is the king of kings, which even monarchs have to obey.

The Dharma Chakra appears also on the Indian National Flag.

Real Rulers

"If there are shortcomings, if there are defects, if there are omissions or sins of commission, working experience will reveal them to us. If we work it with the right spirit, if we are intellectually honest, if we have nothing but the good of the people at heart, then I for one feel sure that, notwithstanding defects, notwithstanding shortcomings, this Constitution can be worked in such a manner that real democracy may in a short time be established, and if not in the immediate future, within five years or ten years, the people of this country may become the real rulers of this country."

—SHRI K. T SHAH.

AN EXPERIMENT IN INDO-BRITISH RELATIONS

Tolerance As Basis For Co-operation

BY FENNER BROCKWAY

EIGHT years ago no one would have dared to prophesy that India would today become an independent republic with the goodwill of Britain and actually as a member of the Commonwealth.

The good relations between our two countries are due to the fine statesmanship of both Indian and British representatives and perhaps, above all to the influence of Gandhi.

That twenty years of conflict should have been ended in this way is almost unique in the history of the world and one cannot but reflect on its contrast with the relationships which terminated the second World War. Both India and Britain have given an example which offers hope to all peoples.

The terms of the new association between India and Britain represent a remarkable experiment. The Dominions which are members of the Commonwealth have since the Statute of Westminster, adopted in 1926, enjoy virtual independence, but they are populated by white and mostly Anglo-Saxon peoples. India is the first member of the Commonwealth representing another colour and another race. It is also independent in a fuller sense than the Anglo-Saxon Dominions. It is a Republic. The King of England is only a symbol of association and does not command the personal allegiance which is felt towards him by the peoples of the other Dominions.

Can this unique relationship last? This will depend upon the developments within India, Britain, and the other Dominions, and the degree of tolerance and freedom which are permitted.

FOREIGN POLICY

Great understanding and forbearance will have to be shown in the field of Foreign Affairs. Britain and India have different foreign policies. Britain is a part of the Western bloc. India had declared its independence of the two blocs. Britain is still an imperialist power in Africa. India has declared her solidarity with all colonial peoples in in their struggle for freedom. These differences frequently find expression in the United Nations and it is probable that they will continue to do so for some time.

That Britain and India should be partners despite these divergences is largely due to the spirit of the two Prime Ministers. Both Jawaharlal Nehru and Clement Attlee have a breadth and tolerance which make it possible. They will not always remain the Prime Ministers of their two countries. Indeed, it is just possible that the forthcoming election in Britain will lead to the substitution of Mr. Winston Churchill for Mr. Clement Attlee, and that would mean a serious change in psychology. Fortunately, I do not think this is probable, and even though Mr. Attlee's premiership may not persist as long as Mr. Nehru's I think it can be taken for granted that whilst Labour is in office the attitude of co-operation will remain.

If I may put aside Party predelictions for a moment, I would say that even the Tories are likely to recognize India's new status and to seek its continuing friendship because of its importance in Asian affairs.

RUSSIA IN THE SCENE

With a continuance of the Labour Government in Britain, the foreign policies of the two countries are likely to grow closer. Britain's association with America in the Western bloc has been due partly to the intransigence of Russia and partly to the dependence of Britain, and of Western Europe as a whole, upon America economically and militarily. We cannot determine Russia's future policy, but as Britain and Western Europe recover their economic independence, the tendency will be towards a greater independence in international affairs.

This development, in the case of Britain, will be encouraged by the fact that her political philosophy is as distinct from that of America as from that of Russia. Britain shares America's belief in political democracy but it also shares Russia's belief in economic planning. When the opportunity comes for Britain to express herself freely in the field of foreign politics, this distinction of political conceptions will tend to influence her towards the independent attitude which India has already adopted.

Britain's days as an imperialist power are also numbered. During the period of Labour's first majority government, Britain broke with the past in its recognition of the right of India, Pakistan, Burma, and Ceylon to self-determination.

In Africa and the West Indies our policy has been less positive, but in most of the colonies there has been some advance towards self-Government and very extended measures have been taken to help social, educational, hygienic, agricultural and industrial development. The next stage must be a recognition of the right of the African peoples to full self-Government. We are approaching this stage in West Africa and if we have a second Labour Government I have no doubt it will be reached.

WHERE CRISIS IS LIKELY

The crisis in the relationship between Britain and India may well turn upon South Africa. Here Britain will have sooner or later to make a definite choice. The attitude of the South African whites to the natives and Indian populations is intolerable in a civilised world, and unless it is changed, it will wreck the Commonwealth So far the British delegates at the United Nations have appeared unwilling to challenge South Africa seriously, but this attitude cannot be maintained without losing the moral respect of the world and the sanction of all people of goodwill within Britain itself. I have no doubt that when the testing point comes Britain will be found on the same side as India.

A unifying bond between Britain and India will be the attitude of the most influential forces in the two nations towards Communism. In fact, Britain and India have similar roles in Europe and Asia. Within Europe, Britain is endeavouring to show that social justice and liberty can be linked together. Her experiment in democratic socialism is the alternative to a communism which would destroy democracy and personal liberty. In her own way, India has the same part to play in Asia, challenged by the Communist revolution in China. It will largely depend upon India's success in relieving the poverty of her vast peasant population, and in securing a good life for her workers as industrialism proceeds, whether Asia moves towards a totalitarian society or retains political and personal freedom.

ECONOMIC LINK

Joined to these political approximations is the economic interest which attaches India and Britain Over three hundred years Britain's economy has become integrated with that of India and any drastic disturbance of this connection would have ill-results on both peoples. Here again the tendencies in both countries will make for equal co-operation rather than the exploitation of the past. Britain has lost a large part of its external economic privileges as a result of her financial stringency during the second world war; and as she advances towards socialism her desire to re-establish any basis of privilege will be progressively modified. India, on the other hand, will aim at economic self-reliance as well as political self-reliance. This should mean not a decrease in the economic association of the two countries, but the discovery of a new basis in which the capital goods which India requires from Britain should be exchanged for the foodstuffs which Britain requires from India. Continual readjustment will be necessary as standards of life rise in India, but Britain's socialism will be a poor thing if it does not willingly co-operate in making them.

We must be thinking, however, not only of the relationship between Britain and India, nor even of their wider relationship to the Commonwealth, we must be thinking of their relationship to the world, because we are rapidly moving towards the necessity for world organisation and government In this sense any special relationship between India and Britain must be temporary.

IN THE LAST RESORT IT IS ONLY JUSTIFIED IF IT CONTRIBUTES TOWARDS THE CREATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY. I HOPE THAT THE POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY BOTH OF BRITAIN AND INDIA WILL REMAIN TRUE TO THIS IDEAL AND THAT WE MAY GO FORWARD AS COMRADES TO ITS REALISATION.

UNTOUCHABILITY ABOLISHED

"The great thing that this Constitution brings to the notice, not only of this country but of the whole world, is the abolition of untouchability Untouchability was a slur and a blot on the fair name of India. Great 'avatars' and great saints tried their level best to abolish untouchability, but it was given to this august Assembly and the new Constitution to say in loud terms that no more shall untouchability stay in our country ....The Harijans to the last man will uphold the Constitution."

—Shri V I. Muniswamy Pillay

DEVELOP SANCTITY

"All that a Constitution can provide is that the will of the people shall prevail and I think this Constitution has done it to the fullest extent. Therefore, it is necessary that instead of indulging in carping criticism we should from now develop the idea of the sanctity of this Constitution. It is only by making the people believe that through this Constitution they can achieve all that they want that it will become sacred, that no one, neither military power nor any other power, will dare to break the Constitution through force or fraud."

—THE HONBLE SHRI K SANTHANAM, MINISTER OF STATE.

Factors That Cause Scarcity

By P. C. Jain

NATION MUST SAVE TO AVERT DISASTER

THE PERIOD of more than 2½ years since the achievements of independence on August 15, 1947 has been full of economic difficulties for India. During this period a severe economic and financial crisis has developed and though recently there has been some relief the situation continues to be exceedingly hard. The first Government of the new Republic will be faced with the difficult task of rehabilitating the country's economy and placing it on a sounder basis. Its ultimate success would very much depend on its capacity to overcome the economic crisis.

The chief symptoms of the economic crisis in India are the rising price level and the rising costs of living, rising deficit in Government budgets, a persistent unfavourable balance of trade, depletion of India's sterling balances and a perilous decline in Government's cash balances, and a dangerous reduction in the rate of national savings and capital formation. The economic advisor's general index of wholesale prices, which only gives a subdued idea of the real deterioration in the situation, has increased from 301.4 in August 1947 to 382.9 in August 1948 and a height of 393.3 in October 1949, vide Table I, and over this period the cost of living index has also increased. In this connection it is worth notice that (1) the rise in prices except for the first months of 1949 has been continuous and (2) this rise in price has taken place although as shown in Table I the amount of currency notes in circulation has declined.

SOARING PRICES

The chief causes for the rise in prices have been low industrial and agricultural production creating conditions of artificial scarcity in the market, high costs of production due to high wages and other expenses, bad distribution of commodities due partly to the inefficiency and absurdity of Government control measures and partly to mismanagement by business people and the traders. The devaluation of the rupee in September 1949 has led to a rise in prices of some goods and has helped to worsen the situation.

The Government of India has asked the provincial Governments to reduce the prices of foodgrains by at least 10 per cent. The provincial Governments lack the determination and courage to do so. They do not want to annoy the cultivator unmindful of the serious consequences which the high prices might have for the nation. Some thing more definite will have to be done by the Union Government to reduce the prices of foodgrains and other commodities. This is the only way of breaking the vicious circle of high costs and high prices. There was a time when inflation in India was monetary in nature. It is not so any more. It is possible to bring down the prices and counteract inflation by increased production of agricultural and industrial goods, by improving their distribution, and by helping industrialists and others to reduce costs of production. Both industrial and agricultural production declined in 1948 as compared to 1947 but it is hoped that 1949 will record an overall increase of nearly 10 per cent each in industrial and agricultural production. If this trend continues and India's dependence on Pakistan raw materials or loss through industrial disputes do not reduce production the future may be better than the past.

DANGEROUS TREND

The high prices and high costs of living have almost ruined the middle class and have very much reduced the rate of savings of the people. In its turn this, along with innumerable restrictions imposed by the Government and the difficulty of getting equipment and resources, has reduced the rate of capital formation. This is a highly dangerous trend and weakens the country both in the immediate and the distant future. Due to paucity of statistics the exact intensity of this trend cannot be measured but it is unmistakably present. The decline in the annual rate of increase in the life premium of Indian insurance companies from Rs. 4.75 crores in 1945 to nearly rupees half a crore per annum in 1948, vide Table III, is significant and indicative. The rate of small savings as seen by the figures of postal saving bank deposits and national saving certificate receipts has also gone down. There is no method of measuring the rate of capital formation. But the fall in this is indicated by a decline in the annual rate of increase in the paid-up capital of joint stock companies from Rs. 35.23 crores in 1945, vide Table III, to only Rs. 11.30 crores in 1948 and still lower in 1949. A fall in the amount of capital sanctioned by the Controller of capital issues, a reduction in the number of applications received by him, and a very marked reduction in the number of prospectuses published in the daily papers are significant indications. Not only has the rate of capital formation gone down, the investors and entrepreneurs take a very pessimistic view of the situation. The fall in the index of variable-yield industrial securities, vide Table I, from 189.7 in August 1947 to 131.1 in July 1949 is very significant.

FITFUL REVIVAL

In recent months there has been some fitful revival in the stock exchanges but it is yet too early to say whether it is only superficial or is an indication of some deep rooted improvement. The situation in any case calls for vigorous Government action. The Central Government has introduced a scheme of compulsory savings for its servants. This may or may not increase the net savings by Rs. 1 1/2 crores per annum. There is need of some more definite action. Much depends on the accumulation of national savings and the Government will have to take measures to increase it. The Bank Rate may not be increased under the present conditions and its raising may really serve no purpose. But it is perfectly possible to increase the rate of interest to be allowed on some approved forms of investment in order to attract small savings of the rural population and industrial workers.

ENCOURAGE SAVING

These people can increase savings if a proper stimulus is provided and they are convinced that an increase in national savings is of vital importance for the nation. This publicity and propaganda is a responsibility of the Government as no other organisation is suited to undertake it. Along with encouraging savings of people who have money to save it is necessary to stop a waste of national savings through deficits in the central and provincial budgets, to which we shall return presently. With increased savings, or savings borrowed from foreign countries, the task of capital formation would involve their investment in producing further productive resources. This depends on the availability of machinery, technical skill and know-hows for which we still depend on foreign countries. Efforts should be made to secure them as rapidly and economically as possible With increased savings and a greater availability of these capital goods and facilities the necessary condition for increasing capital formation is a suitable change in Government's industrial and financial policies in order to remove the handicap from which Indian producers suffer and in order to create necessary confidence in the business community. This confidence is lacking in India and their responsible statements and hasty action of some Ministers of the Central and Provincial Governments, which are as speedily retraced as launched, are no less responsible for it.

LIVING ON CAPITAL

The country has been living on its capital. The reduction in India's sterling balances from a peak figure of Rs. 1733 crores to some Rs. 750 crores and a reduction in the cash balances of the Central Government from Rs. 529.53 crores at the beginning of 1946-47 and Rs. 270.30 crores after partition to Rs. 58 crores at the end of 1949-50, vide Table III, are very serious.

Due partly to Government's folly in permitting liberal imports and partly to world factors the unfavourable balance in India's foreign trade has increased throughout the period. It has increased from Rs. 1.46 crores in August 1947 to Rs. 10.13 crores in August 1948 and to Rs. 34.05 crores in May 1949 as shown in Table I. In September 1949 due to a change in Government's trade policy this unfavourable balance came down to Rs. 3.93 crores. Due partly to the stimulus given by devaluation and partly to Government's trade policy it has become favourable in November 1949.

A reduction in Government's expenditure is necessary to reduce the pressure of purchasing power in the market and thus control inflation and to preserve national savings for other more productive purposes. A policy of deficit budgeting is unsuitable to the prevailing conditions in India. The deficit cannot be removed by increasing revenue as the taxable capacity of the people has more or less been exhausted and the burden of the already existing taxes is proving unbearable. The revenue cannot be increased. The expenditure will have to be curtailed both on revenue and capital account to balance Government's budget. In the middle of 1949 the Central Government announced a reduction of Rs. 40 crores in the current year's budget. This would have reduced the deficit. But partly on account of devaluation and partly on account of other causes a supplementary budget for Rs. 88 crores had to be passed in December 1949. This is expected to increase the deficit in the central Budget from Rs. 105 1/3 crores to somewhere in the neighbourhood of Rs. 150 crores in the current year.

But the future is hopeful as the Government is determined to reduce expenditure and forego some schemes of development and reconstruction. India is forced to make a much slower progress than we would have liked because of lack of proper resources. This cannot be helped. Any effort to secure a greater rate of progress is bound to fail and create fresh difficulties.

WHERE THE NATION STANDS

THE prime need of the Indian economic situation is to bring down the price level. The whole thing in India seems to hinge on the prices of wheat, rice and other food grains. If they are brought down the others will come down and as this movement spreads all prices may gradually come down.

In this article, the writer traces the causes which have almost ruined the middle class reducing the rate of savings of the people. He warns that this highly dangerous trend would weaken the country both in the immediate and the distant future if some definite action is not taken by the Government.

Statistics Of India's Economic Condition

	Economic Advisor's Index Number of wholesale Prices.	Index Number of Variable Yield-Industrial Securities.	Bombay working class costing of Livi Index (Aug. 1939-100).	Man days lost through Industrial Disputes (In thousands).	Total Number of Railway wagons loaded (In thousands).	Total Notes in circulation.	India's Total Visible Balance of Trade (crore of Rs.)
August	1947 301.4	189.7	270	1,380(k)	672(k)	1,341.19	—1.46
August	1948 382.9	167.3	306	653 (k)	757 (k)	1,364.49	—10.13
Jan.	1949 376.1	156.7	301	525	854	1,320.70	—19.79
Feb.	372.0	153.3	292	759	821	1,314.68	—16.36
March	370.2	152.0	296	521	909	1,318.78	—22.84
April	376.1	145.8	290	548	844	1,330.38	—17.23
May	377.1	141.2	291	669	844	1,328.12	—34.05
June	378.3	135.5	286	565	803	1,303.51	—30.90
July	380.6	131.1	288	507	840	1,255.75	—25.82
August	389.0	138.2	291	597	843	1,230.45	—16.09
Sept.	389.8	143.1	(a)	406	789	1,223.94	— 3.93
Oct.	393.3	140.2	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,216.62	—22.44
November	390.2	137.1	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	+ (a)
December	382.1*	143.1*	(a)	(a)	(a)-	....	+ (a)

* Provisional
(k) Monthly average for the year
(a) Not available

TABLE II

(In Crores of Rs.)

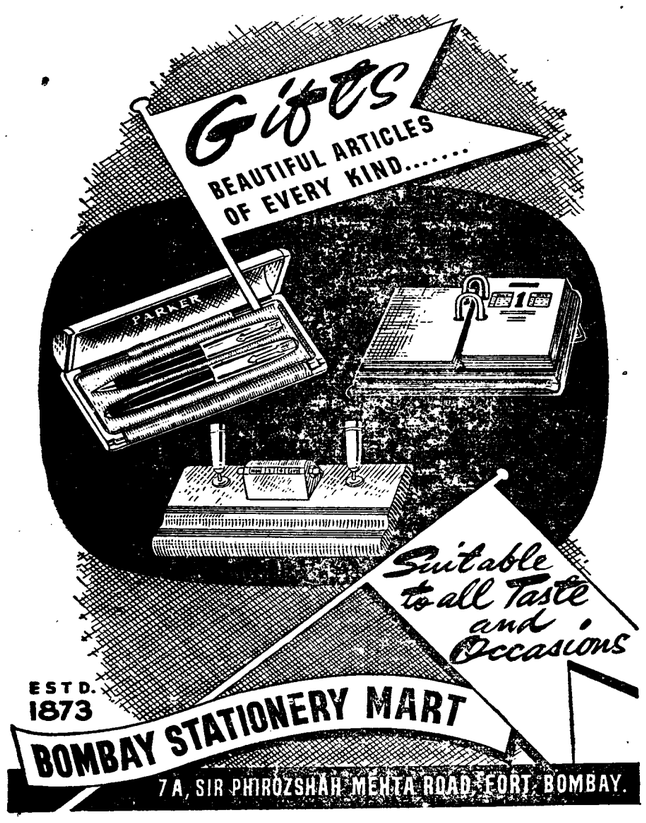
	1947–48* (Revised)	1948–49 (Revised)	1949–50 (Budget)
Total Deficit in the Central Budget (Revenue & Capital)	—111.43	—169.80	—105.39
Total Deficit in Provincial Budgets	+ 8.71	— 13.73	— 0.43
Closing cash balances of the Central Government	+159.62	+162.99	+ 58.00

TABLE III

(In crores of Rs.)	1945	1946	1947	1948
Annual Rate of Increase in the Paid-up capital of Joint stock Companies	+35.23	+34.27	+22.21	+11.30*
Annual Rate of increase in the life premium of Indian insurers	+ 4.71	+ 2.78	+1.39	+ 0.61

* Estimated.

ON THIS AUSPICIOUS OCCASION



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The birth of the REPUBLIC comes three-quarters of a century after we began our existence and, with the years, our good name has grown until now we are firmly established as stationers, whose integrity and reliability is unquestionable. We shall serve the New India as faithfully as heretofore.

Essence Of Federalism

EMERGENCY POWERS TO CENTRE JUSTIFIED

BY DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR

"A serious complaint is made on the ground that there is too much of centralisation and that the States have been reduced to Municipalities. It is clear that this view is not only an exaggeration, but is also founded on a misunderstanding of what exactly the Constitution contrives to do." declared Dr. Ambedkar in the Constituent Assembly, in the course of his speech on November 25, 1949.

As to the relation between the Centre and the States, it is necessary to bear in mind the fundamental principle on which it rests. The basic principle of Federalism is that the Legislative and Executive authority is partitioned between the Centre and the States not by any law to be made by the Centre but by the Constitution itself. This is what the Constitution does. The States are in no way dependent upon the Centre for their legislative or executive authority. The Centre and the States are co-equal in this matter.

Essential Features

It is difficult to see how such a Constitution can be called centralism. It may be that the Constitution assigns to the Centre too large a field for the operation of its legislative and executive authority than is to be found in any other federal constitution. It may be that the residuary powers are given to the Centre and not to the States. But these features do not form the essence of federalism.

The chief mark of federalism lies in the partition of the legislative and executive authority between the Centre and the Units by the Constitution. This is the principle embodied in our Constitution. There can be no mistake about it. It is, therefore, wrong to say that the States have been placed under the Centre. The Centre cannot by its own will alter the boundary of this partition. Nor can the Judiciary. For as has been well said:

'Courts may modify, they cannot replace. They can revise earlier interpretations as new arguments, new points of view are presented, they can shift the dividing line in marginal cases, but there are barriers, they cannot pass, definite assignments of power they cannot reallocate. They can give a broadening construction of existing powers, but they cannot assign to one authority powers explicitly granted to another."

The first charge of centralisation defeating federalism must therefore fail.

Over-Riding Powers

The second charge is that the Centre has been given the power to override the States. This charge must be admitted. But before condemning the Constitution for containing such overriding powers, certain considerations must be borne in mind.

The first is that these overriding powers are not the normal features of the Constitution. Their use and operation are expressly confined to emergencies only. The second consideration is: Could we avoid giving overriding powers to the Centre when an emergency has arisen? Those who do not admit the justification for such overriding powers to the Centre even in an emergency, do not seem to have a clear idea of the problem which lies at the root of the matter.

The problem is so clearly set out by a writer in that well-known magazine "The Round Table" in its issue of December 1935 that I offer no apology for quoting the following extract from it. Says the writer:

"Political systems are a complex of rights and duties resting ultimately on the question, to whom, or to what authority, does the citizen owe allegiance In normal affairs the question is not present, for the law works smoothly, and a man goes about his business obeying one authority in this set of matters and another authority in that. But in a moment of crisis, a conflict of claims may arise, and it is then apparent that ultimate allegiance cannot be divided.

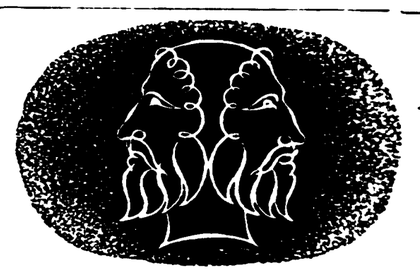
"The issue of allegiance cannot be determined in the last resort by a juristic interpretation of statutes. The law must conform to the facts or so much the worse for the law.

When all formalism is stripped away, the bare question is, what authority commands the residual loyalty of the citizen. Is it the Federation or the Constituent State."

National Interests

The solution of this problem depends upon one's answer to this question which is the crux of the problem. There can be no doubt that in the opinion of the vast majority of the people, the residual loyalty of the citizen in an emergency must be to the Centre and not to the Constituent States. For it is only the Centre which can work for a common end and for the general interests of the country as a whole Herein lies the justification for giving to the Centre certain overriding powers to be used in an emergency. And after all what is the obligation imposed upon the Constituent States by these emergency powers. No more than this—that in an emergency, they, should take into consideration alongside their own local interests, the opinions and interests of the nation as a whole

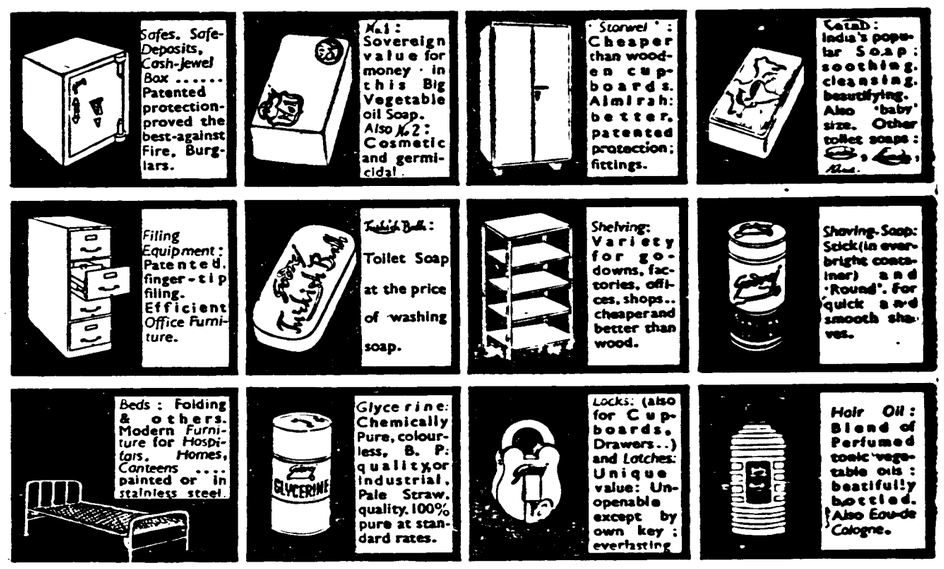
(From A speech in the Assembly)



JANUS
Ancient divinity, carrying a key: doorkeeper of heaven. His temple has 12 doors.

PAST: Janus-like we view two aspects of our work at this time.
When we look back over fifty-six years we see pleasing vistas of successful pioneering endeavours, of our contribution towards National *self-sufficiency*, providing the people of this great land with a wide range of security and utility goods, despite considerable difficulties. Like Janus, guardian of gates and doors, our security products have been the custodians of the Nation's wealth.

FUTURE: We look ahead, too. Having harnessed our resources and long experience to satisfy all demands for our Quality products, we shall now strain every nerve to export them, Government co-operating, thereby contributing towards India's economic betterment. And we shall pioneer in more lines essential for India's well-being, maintaining our tradition of supplying the best at lowest prices.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SOLDIER OF FREEDOM

OF THE Indians who had fought for India's freedom in exile, no name stands higher than that of Champakaraman Pillai. It is well that today when we are ushering in the Republic of India, we remember these honoured sons of India and pay homage to their memory. Leaving India in 1906, when he was barely 16 years old, Champakaraman Pillai made his home in Germany and for over a quarter century devoted himself to the task of making India better known to the outside world.

There are few who can claim an equal record of service, much of it performed single-handed under the most difficult conditions. Whilst his first interest was naturally the cause of India Freedom, he had a wide outlook and fervently believed in an ultimate fellowship of free nations. In the years of the first World War, Pillai was accorded by the German Government the status of an Ambassador, and it is a matter for satisfaction that India's official representatives abroad have so shining an example before them in the person of this unofficial Ambassador who was indefatigable in the interests of his motherland. Pillai was ideally suited for the task.

VISION

In the initiative he had shown in building up the League of Oppressed Peoples two years after the end of the first World War, in his unremitting efforts to further trade relations between India and Germany, in his public utterances on the vexed problem of Indians overseas, particularly in Kenya and South Africa, Dr. Pillai revealed a wide horizon and an all-embracing vision. He saw the freedom of India as part of the greater freedom of all subject peoples and as the basis of all enduring peace. He felt the need for strengthening bonds, commercial no less than cultural, between India and other nations and he worked untiringly to this end. He declared with fervour that "whether it is in the far away Fiji Islands or in South or East Africa, Indian hearts beat in harmony."

FAITH AND EFFORT

To whatever work he laid his hand, he brought bold vision and skilful execution. Indians who came in contact with him whether during their travels abroad or in business communication both when he was working by himself and later when he was named representative of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries, have testified to the value of his work, the charm of his personality and the singleness of his purpose. But nothing brings out the record of achievement so well as the tribute of Rainhold Wulle which we print below. Considering that he was acting on behalf of a nation that was still under foreign domination, it was a miracle of faith and effort. This tribute and the "principles and aims" of the League of Oppressed Nations which we also reproduce here, present a striking picture of an unparalleled soldier in the fight for India's Freedom. Today as we stand on the threshold of accomplishment, our thoughts go back to those pioneers who have not lived to see the dawn for which they so valiantly fought.

A striking photograph of Dr. Champakaraman Pillai, wearing a Turkish fez presented to him by Talat Bey, Grand Vazir of Turkey in the First World War as a token of esteem and friendship. Dr. Pillai founded together with Talat The Orient Club of Berlin.

GERMAN LEADER'S TRIBUTE

"In the cause of India's fight for freedom there have been many who suffered and made sacrifices in various ways. Pages of Indian newspapers have been full of imprisonments, incarcerations, beatings and banishments of daily occurrence in India but there are many selfless workers who for years devoted their lives and contributed much to the cause by creating a better understanding between India and the foreign countries. In India the names of such persons are known only to a limited few, because the nature of their work and personal inclinations directed their activities more towards solid work than to cheap popularity.

CONTACTS

Few persons in India know that in 1906 one young Tamil left the shores of India as an exile and for twenty-five years cheerfully bore his lot in practically all countries of Europe with only one aim in view creating connections in all those countries—Switzerland, Italy, France, Poland, Bohemia, Austria, Germany, Holland, Turkey, U.S.A., etc., and making the people there understand the Indian problem from an impartial point of view.

Champakaraman Pillai celebrates his 25th Year of his exile in Berlin, where he is known for over twenty years in political, industrial, commercial and intellectual circles as few foreigners are. It is generally known amongst prominent Germans that by virtue of his connections Pillai can accomplish many things more quickly and smoothly than one could expect from anybody in a foreign country.

During the World War I Pillai kept up India's international connections with the world outside as befitted India as country—striving after independent existence among the nations of the world. India's activities during the war remains an unwritten chapter and it will continue to be so for a time to come.

THE LEAGUE

A year after the war Pillai founded the League of Oppressed Peoples along with the famous American author, Col. Edwin Emerson and in the following year organised the Orient Club in Berlin in association with the late Talat Pasha Grand Vazir of Turkey during the war.

The end of the war brought new problems and Pillai devoted himself to develop Indo-German trade relations. When the Federation of India Chambers of Commerce and Industries appointed Paillai in 1930 as its representative in Berlin, it only officially confirmed and assessed the work he was conducting so long single handed and without the recognition. Today it is probably—appreciated in certain quarters that the Indian business community had the good fortune to get the services of such a man to represent Indian interest in a foreign country. In Germany it is fully esteemed that through the direct and indirect efforts of Champakaraman Pillai more than half the business between India and Germany could be carried on at all in these difficult times.

India that is looking for a place in the comity of nations should attach greater importance to the study of events in foreign countries and watch the international developments when it will discover in many countries of the world a sympathetic attitude to assist the labours of such men.

We the German nationalists who had the opportunity to observe the selfless and sacrificing spirit of Pillai for about twenty years feel bound to him in over common aim—that is freedom, he brought India nearer to us, for which Germans and Indians remain obligated to him in understanding gratitude. It is our fervent wish that India appreciates the efforts of this truest of her sons. Our friendly feelings for Pillai are also extended to his mother country and this is the work of Champakaraman Pillai."

LEAGUE OF OPPRESSED PEOPLES

Principles And Aims

1. We affirm our adherence to the principle that every people, conscious of its political unity and individuality, has an inherent and inalienable right to shape its own domestic institutions and to determine its relations with other peoples. We maintain that the principle of self-determination is not only founded upon the common sentiment of right and justice, but is fundamental to the welfare of humanity as a whole. We hold that there can be no permanent or successful League of Nations and no stable peace in the world so long as one people is held in subjection to another.

II. We declare the relations between subject peoples and the alien powers that rule them to be a matter of international concern, and that no such power has a right to resist inquiry into the manner in which it imposes its rule upon aliens.

We further maintain that the suppression of national protests against foreign rule or foreign intervention by means of military violence, torture, deportation, police oppression, domestic espionage, political censorship, agents provocateurs and starvation blockades is an unpardonable offence against humanity.

III. In pursuance of these recognised modern principles we shall help as best we can any oppressed people to achieve its own liberation. With this purpose in view we aim to collect and disseminate information on the conditions and aspirations of oppressed peoples; to cooperate with their representatives and all organisations both here and abroad whose aims are similar to ours; to uphold the right of asylum of political refugees against the persecutions of foreign governments, to the end:

That a sound and well-informed public opinion may be created on all matters pertaining to the development to freedom of the peoples now under alien rule, so that the liberal forces of the world shall together achieve the liberty and self-government and the undictated development of all peoples, thus laying a better foundation for the peace of the world.

A GOOD JOB

"I believe, that, by and large, we have hammered out a good Constitution. It will be fallible and it will be necessarily imperfect as it is the product of imperfect human beings, but I believe we have done a good job of work and I believe that this Constitution deserves not only our good wishes but our blessings."

—MR. FRANK ANTHONY.

KISAN-MAZDOOR RAJ

"I have every confidence that people, who accepted the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and followed it over all those troublesome years and fought imperialism and achieved freedom for this country, would also have the necessary wisdom and statesmanship to help us to grow from this Constitution into a higher and higher conception as well as experience and practice of democracy. I look forward to the day when it would be possible for us to achieve a Co-operative Commonwealth as Bapu was good enough to call it, through the Kisan-Mazdoor or Kalakar raj—that is, the raj of the toilers of the country—not the raj of the idlers or exploiters, but the raj of the people who lived by their own toil, who made their contribution to the society in an honest and progressive manner, the raj of the people who lived, worked and died for democracy and democracy alone and never countenanced dictatorship."

—SHRI N. G. RANGA.

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THEIR NEXT PICTURE

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in the wake of

NISHAN

and

CHANDRALEKHA

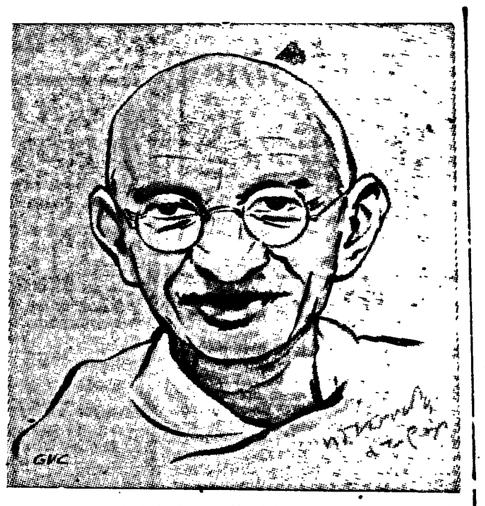
NOW SHOWING TO ENTHRALLED AUDIENCES

ALL OVER INDIA

IS OUR CONSTITUTION GANDHIAN?

★

THE COLOUR & SHEEN OF MAHATMAJI'S PHILOSOPHY RECOGNIZABLE



BEFORE venturing to answer the question whether the Constitution is Gandhian, it is well to bear in mind that a constitution merely sets out the fundamental principles according to which a State is governed. It also provides, in some cases elaborately, for the various organs of government such as the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary.

A constitution is not a thesis on some political concept although it may well be that the spirit of a certain concept influences some or all of its provisions.

Looked at from this angle, it will be acknowledged that some Gandhian concepts at any rate have been incorporated bodily into the new Constitution. It is also easy to recognise the colour and sheen of the Gandhian philosophy and programme in the fabric of our Constitution.

GANDHIAN INFLUENCE

There were three main planks in Mahatma Gandhi's national programme which he emphasised throughout his long period of service to the motherland. They were (1) Khadi, (2) removal of untouchability and (3) Hindu-Muslim unity. The Constitution has undoubtedly given an honoured place for each of these three items.

Khadi is enshrined in one of the Directive Principles of States Policy, viz: the State shall endeavour to promote cottage industries on individual or co-operative basis in rural areas (Article 43).

Untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden by the Constitution. Article 17 in the chapter on Fundamental Rights makes the enforcement of any disability arising out of untouchability an offence punishable in accordance with law. The Constitution thus becomes a charter of liberty for millions of Indians who were till now down-trodden.

Hindu-Muslim unity has been forged by the provision in the Constitution for joint electorates. The canker of communalism has thus been removed from the Indian body politic.

HIS DREAMS

It is impossible to epitomise Gandhian ideals and philosophy. He, of course, stood for many more things than what he used to emphasise as the three main planks of his constructive programme. He set out to mould India and Indian society in the light of truth and non-violence.

He wanted to build an India "in which the poorest shall feel that it is their country, in whose making they have an effective voice, an India in which there shall be no high class or low class of people, an India in which all communities shall live in perfect harmony.... There can be no room in such an India for the curse of untouchability or the curse of intoxicating drinks and drugs,.. women will enjoy the the rights as men. This is the India of my dream." (VIDE "Discovery of India" by Pandit Nehru.).

PRACTICAL REALISATION

In terms of practical politics one can list the following points from Mahatma Gandhi's programme:

(1) India must be a homogeneous nation. There should be equality between religions. Divisions of race, community, caste or sex should go. There should be complete freedom for all cultures.

A glance at the chapter on Fundamental Rights in the Constitution will prove that the new edifice that has been built for this country provides for the realisation of these ideals.

While religious minorities have been given no recognition in the Constitution, complete freedom of religion and worship is guaranteed to every citizen by Article 25 included in the chapter on Fundamental Rights. At the same time, protection of minority interests in respect of cultural and educational rights have also been laid down in Articles 29 and 30. The State as such is secular. The Constitution guarantees equality of protection by the State to all citizens irrespective of religion, race, caste, class, sex, place of birth or any of them. (Articles 15 and 16).

WELFARE STATE

(2) Gandhiji wanted that India should strive towards a Kisan-Mazdoor Raj where the peasant and the worker will be provided with full scope for development and freedom from exploitation.

The Constitution has enfranchised every adult, man and woman, of and above 21. This in itself is a realisation of one of Gandhiji's dreams.

Article 39 in the chapter on Directive Principles of State Policy enjoins on the State to secure adequate means of livelihood to all citizens, men and women, equally; "that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good; that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of weath and means of production to the common detriment; that there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women; that the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength; and that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment."

The right to work, to education and to public assistance in case of unemployment, old-age, sickness and disablement and want, provision for just and human conditions of work and for maternity relief, a living wage for workers, free and compulsory education for children, the need to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health; these are all prescribed in the various Articles in the chapter on the Directive Principles of State Policy.

WEAK PROTECTED

Special attention is paid to the promotion of educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, particularly, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. It will be the duty of the State to promote their interests and protect them from social injustice. Special provisions have been made in articles 330 to 342 and in the 5th and 6th Schedules for safeguarding their rights and interests and for ensuring their speedy uplift. In fact, the cardinal principle laid down in the very Preamble to the Constitution is the securing of social, economic, and political justice, liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship and equality of status and of opportunity.

Further, Article 38 enjoins that the State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order "in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life."

PROHIBITION

(3) Gandhiji insisted that the State should bring about prohibition so as to remove temptation being placed in the way of the economically weaker classes.

The Constitution directs that State shall endeavour to bring about "prohibition of the consumption, except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and all drugs which are injurious to health'

PANCHAYATS

(4) Identifying himelf with the mass of villagers in the country, Mahatma Gandhi considered that the village panchayat system should be the corner-stone of the India of his conception.

The Constitution prescribes that the State should organise village panchayats and endow them with necessary powers and authority so that they could function as uhits of self-government.

COW PROTECTION

(5) With his eye on the material uplift of the villagers, Gandhiji focussed the nation's attention to the need for improving the cattle wealth of the country.

Article 48 of the Constitution provides that the State should endeavour to organize agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific basis and in particular take steps "to preserve and improve the breeds, and prohibiting the slaughter of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle".

NATIONAL LANGUAGE

(6) Gandhiji advocated the use of Hindi (or Hindustani) for all national purposes, in the place of English. He paid equal respect to the regional languages of India and even set an example by zealously learning many of them. Nevertheless, he had no hatred for any language, nor did he despise English. His insistence, that every one should learn both the Devanagari and the Persian scripts, in which the common language was written lost some force with the partition of the country.

It can be claimed that the provisions in the Constitution regarding the official language have been formulated with some measures of the toleration that Mahatma Gandhi always displayed. The Constitution lays down that the official language of the country shall be Hindi in Devanagri script. For a transitional period of 15 years, the use of English for official purposes is allowed. Provision has been made for the constitution of a Commission by 1955 to help the President to bring about the progressive use of Hindi in official matters. Similarly, it has been provided that a regional language or Hindi be made the official language in any State of the Union and that Hindi will be used, after the period of transition, for all inter-State communications.

WORLD PEACE

(7) Gandhiji wanted the outlawry of war in international disputes. As a devotee of Ahimsa and as the inventor of Satyagraha, he stood like a rock against violence of any kind, whether individual or State. There was no greater champion than Mahatma Gandhi of international peace.

Imbibing his teachings, the Fathers of the Constitution have solemnly affirmed in Article 51 that the State shall endeavour "to promote international peace and security; maintain just and honourable relations between nations; foster respect for international law and treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another and encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration."

GANDHIAN SOCIALISM

"Let it be given to us to be able to work this Constitution in this generation and in the generations to come in such a manner that the lofty ideas that the Father of our Nation laid down may indeed become a living reality for the people of this land and that Gandhian socialism may be a contribution of this country to the world of man."

—SMT. RENUKA RAY.

IN GANDHIJI'S FOOTSTEPS...

"In our anxiety to achieve our dreams of equality, of liberty and fraternity, let us not lose sight of the fact that even the attainment of these great things is possible only if we do not collapse in the beginning, the whole machine being wrecked either through ignorance or through wickedness. There are political parties who are anxious to create a chaos in the country because they believe that in that way alone and through violence alone they can achieve the fulfilment of their dreams. The Father of our nation thought otherwise and taught otherwise and we walked in his footsteps and we have achieved very happy results. The very fact that we were able to frame this Constitution so early—I call it 'early'—and in this peaceful manner, is due to the fact that we accepted him as our guide and leader."

—SHRI B. G. KHER.

A WORTHY ACHIEVEMENT

"We have used, in developing our Constitution, those principles which had been advocated by Mahatmaji. You may remember in his tours of 1921, he was always mentioning only three sentences in each village .. Khaddar, Untouchability and Hindu-Muslim Unity. Khaddar we have perpetuated as the fore-runner of village industries and we have emphasised the development of cottage handicrafts in the development of the country. Untouchability we have removed by law. Hindu-Muslim unity we have carved out by joint electorates. Prohibition is a thing which has been left to the provinces to be worked out. We have included it as one of the directives in our Constitution. It will be a great moral reform. the monetary equivalent of which may mean loss to the government of the province, but the moral equivalent of it would be a very great asset to the nation in future years.

"And, finally, we have extended the franchise which was three and half crores of voters at the time when the British left this country, to seventeen crores of people who will adorn the electoral rolls immediately next year.

It is thus that we have converted a dependency into a co-operative commonwealth. who dares say that this is not an achievement worthy of our labours, and worthy of this great country, and all in the space of three years?"

SHRI PATTABHI SITARAMAYYA

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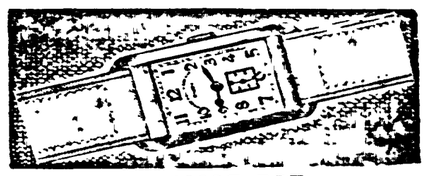

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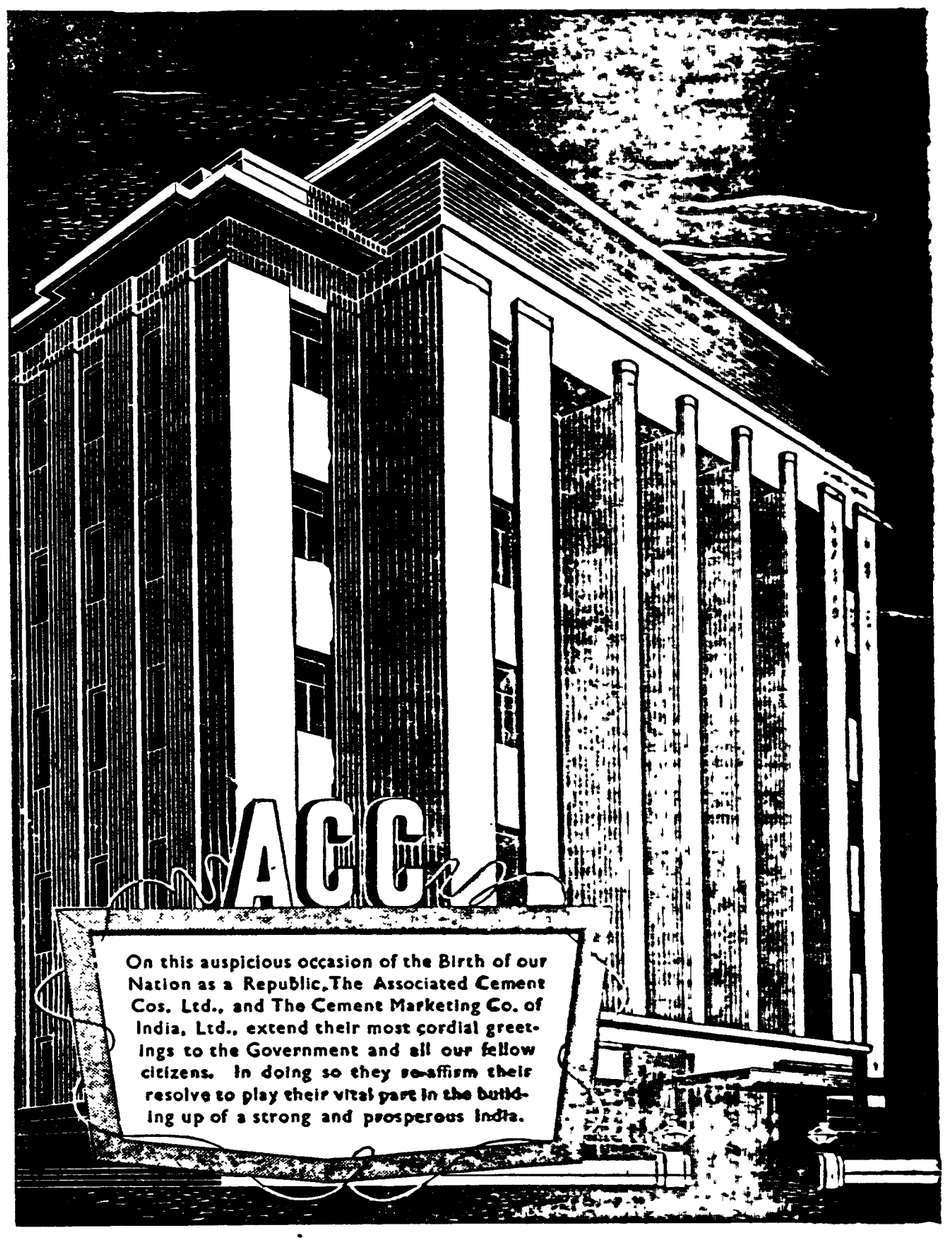
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THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

AN ANALYSIS

BY S. N. MUKERJEE

JOINT SECRETARY, CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA

The article below which provides an analysis of the salient features of the Constitution of India is written by Mr. S.N. Mukerjee, Joint Secretary and Draftsman, Constituent Assembly of India, who has borne along with Mr. B. N. Rao, Constitutional Adviser, the main brunt of drafting the Articles of the Constitution.

Equal Rights To Women

"Equality of rights is a great thing and it is very good that it has been put into the Constitution. People outside have been saying that India did not give equal rights to her women. Now we can say that when the Indian people themselves framed their Constitution they have given equal rights to women like every other citizen of the country. That in itself is a great achievement and it is going to help our women not only to realise their responsibilities but to come forward and fully shoulder their responsibilities to make India a great country that she had been."

—Smt. AMMU SWAMINATHAN.

ON January 26, 1950, the day fixed for the commencement of the new Constitution of India, the world will witness the birth of a new Republic—the Republic of India. This date has been chosen for the inauguration of the Republic, as it was on this date twenty years ago, the people of India under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi declared their firm resolve to attain their independence.

The Constitution proclaims India to be a Sovereign Democratic Republic. The Preamble to the Constitution makes it clear that the sovereign authority emanates from the people of India. Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, which are the essential characteristics of a democratic Government have been set out in the Preamble in unambiguous terms as the very objectives of the Constitution. The Constitution is republican in character as the executive head of India will not be a hereditary monarch.

FEDERAL IN STRUCTURE

The Constitution is essentially federal in structure. It establishes a dual polity consisting of the Union Government and the States—each exercising full authority within its respective domain. The Constitution describes India as a Union of States. Although the term 'Union' instead of the term 'Federation' has been used, the Union is really a federal Union resembling the American or the Canadian Federation and not a league of States; nor are the Union and the State Governments related to one another as principal and delegate. The peculiar feature of the Indian Constitution is that although, being a federation, it is a dual polity, its aim is to have uniformity in all basic matters for the sake of the consolidation of the Union. Thus, the Constitution does not admit of dual citizenship; there is only a single citizenship throughout the Union, namely, the Indian citizenship, and there is no separate State citizenship. The Constitution provides for a single integrated judiciary, uniformity in civil and criminal laws and special all-India Services common to the Union and the States. The Constitution also makes the Union indestructible. No State has the right to secede from the Union or to frame its own Constitution.

FLEXIBLE FEDERATION.

The Indian Federation, unlike other federations, is not rigid or inexpansive. It does not also suffer from the faults of weakness, conservatism or legalism to the same extent as other federal Constitutions suffer.

All federal constitutions are generally so constituted that they cannot in any circumstances change their form and shape and can never be unitary. The Indian Constitution is a flexible federation. The distribution of powers is an essential feature of federalism and, under the federal system any encroachment by the federal Government on the field assigned to States or vice versa amounts to a breach of the Constitution, the judiciary being the final interpreter of the Constitution. It has therefore, been said that federalism substitutes litigation for legislation. There is thus a certain amount of legalism inherent in federalism: To reduce the disadvantages arising from such rigidity and legalism, the Indian Constitution has, like the Australian Constitution, made a number of provisions which are to remain in force only until the Union Parliament, by law, otherwise provides, and has conferred on Parliament concurrent powers of legislation with respect to no less than fortyseven subjects. Greater facility has been provided for the amendment of the Constitution than what is found in other federal Constitutions which, again, will avoid rigidity and conservatism.

Another special feature of the Indian Constitution is that it can be both unitary as well as federal as the circumstances require. In normal times it is designed to work as a federal system, but in times of war and other national emergencies, the whole country becomes converted into a single unitary State. This is based on a well-recognized principle that in an emergency, when conflicting interests may arise, the ultimate allegiance cannot be divided and that the federation, which alone can work for the general interest of the country as a whole in such a situation and not the States, must command the residual loyalty of citizens.

PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY

Although the title "President" has been used in the Constitution to denote the head of the State, the form of Government is modelled not on the Presidential system o Government of the United States but on the system of parliamentary democracy which, in the ultimate result, means government of the people, by the people and for the people.

Thus, the President, in whom the executive power of the Union is vested, is to exercise such power on the advice of Ministers responsible to Parliament elected on adult franchise so that the ultimate sanction for any action of Government rests with the people. In adopting the principle of responsible Goverument based on the parliamentary, system, the authors of the Constitution had before them the experience of the working of such a system in the Indian Provinces for a number of years. They were also alive to the fact that the notions of democratic or responsible Government were not new in the history of India, and that the idea of a King acting on the advice of Ministers and even changing Ministers in response to the will of the people was not unknown in ancient times in India.

The Constitution contains 395 articles and 8 Schedules. It may appear to a person unacquainted with conditions in India that the Constitution, as it has emerged from the Constituent Assembly, is too long and elaborate. It is true that many of the provisions in the Indian Constitution, are in other Constitutions left to be dealt with by common law, but the reasons for such detailed provisions will be apparent if one only remembers the vastness of the country, the diversities of its population and the varieties of interests therein requiring safeguards. Many of the detailed provisions had to be included by way of compromises or in the nature of transitory provisions. It was further considered that unless detailed provisions for the working of the various democratic machineries under the Constitution were included in the Constitution itself, an infant democracy might experience difficulties in working the Constitution efficiently.

PROBLEM OF STATES

The Constitution declares that India shall be a Union of States. The Union comprises 28 States and the territories of the Andaman and Nicobar islands. These States have been classified into three categories, namely, States specified in Part A, in Part B and in Part C of the First Schedule to the Constitution, including respectively what were known before the 26th January, 1950 as Governors' Provinces, the Indian States and the Chief Commissioners' Provinces. When the Indian Independence Act came into force on August 15, 1947, there were in India 9 Governors' Provinces, 5 Chief Commissioners' Provinces and 500 odd Indian States. The Indian States were scattered over every portion of the map of India and some of them were as big as the area of the United Kingdom and some extended only to a few acres. The total area of these States was roughly half of the total area of the Dominion of India and their total population was about twenty-seven per cent of the total population of the Indian Dominion. These States before August 15, 1947, were directly under the suzerainty of His Majesty the King of England, and the Central Legislature had no legislative power at all in respect of these States. The Indian Independence Act freed these States from His Majesty's suzerainty but their relationship with the Central authority in India was left ambiguous. On attainment of Dominion Status, India thus had within her compass a large number of semi-independent feudal States, the internal Government of most of which, if not all, was autocratic. The problem set before the Central Government thus was how these Indian States could be brought into the framework of a United India politically and administratively so as to mould India into a single Sovereign Democratic Republic and, especially, how this was to be achieved without a conflict and by agreement of the parties concerned. It was indeed a problem of great complexity almost without parallel in the history of other countries of the world. Here was a test for the country's leadership and it is now a matter of history how Indian leadership triumphed completely in successfully solving this problem. By a rapid process of integration or merger the number of these 500 odd States has been reduced to 16 States, of which 9 are mentioned in Part B of the First Schedule and 7 are mentioned in Part C of that Schedule. It is unnecessary to go into the details of this process of intergration here as they are now sufficiently well known. The only point that need be noted here is that under the Constitution they are now more or less on the same footing as the other units of the Indian Union.

The Constitution also provides for the admission into the Union or for the estiblishment of new States by law of Parliament.

CITIZENSHIP

As already indicated, there is only one citizenship for the whole of India. The Constitution does not purport to make detailed provisions as to citizenship but has left such provisions to be made by Parliament. It generally specifies the classes of persons who are to be citizens at the commencement of the Constitution. Thus article 5 days down that any person who is domiciled in India and who possesses, in addition, one of the following qualifications, namely:

(1) he or either of his parents was born in India; or
(2) he has resided in India for not less than five years immediately preceding the commencement of the Constitution.

is a citizen of India at such commencement. Special provisions have been also made with regard to the right of citizenship of persons who have migrated to India from Pakistan and of persons of Indian origin residing outside India.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

The Constitution next deals with fundamental rights. The enunciation of fundamental rights is a feature in many written Constitutions and they are to be found in the Constitutions of most of the European States formed after World War I. These rights are regarded as a solemn declaration of high purposes round which public opinion may rally and supply a moral standard for acts and omissions of the State. The enunciation of such rights has received further impetus after World War II and universal guarantees of human rights are now regarded as an essential condition for the stability of international society. It is a unique feature of the Indian Constitution that it sets out in the Constitution itself the most elaborate declaration of human rights yet framed by any State. Profiting by the experience of the working of the fundamental rights under the American Constitution, the authors of the Indian Constitution have, instead of formulating fundamental rights in absolute terms and depending upon the Supreme Court of India to come to the rescue of the State by inventing the doctrine of police power, permitted the State directly to impose limitations upon the fundamental rights. The position under the Indian Constitution thus does not differ substantially from the position under the American Constitution with regard to those rights, for in both cases the right are not absolute.

The fundamental rights enumerated in the Constitution fall under the following categorie :—

Right to equality;
Right to freedom;
Right against exploitation;
Right to freedom of religion;
Cultural and educational rights;
Right to property;
Right to constitutional remedies.

UNTOUCHABILITY ABOLISHED

Article 17 which abolishes untouchability and makes its practice an offence is by far the most important of the rights relating to equality. Article 19 confers on the citizens the right to freedom of speech and expression, freedom to assemble and to form associations, freedom of movement and residence freedom to acquire, hold and dispose of property and freedom to practise any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business subject to certain necessary reservations.

PERSONAL LIBERTY

Article 21 safeguards personal liberty. This article corresponds to what is well known as the 'due process' clause in the American Constitution. While the American Constitution secures both procedural and substantive 'due process', article 21 of the Indian Constitution secures procedural 'due process' only. The view that the judiciary should be endowed with power to question the law not merely on the ground that it was in excess of the authority of the Legislature but also on the ground that the law violates some fundamental principles as regards the protection of the life and liberty of an individual did not find favour with the authors of the Constitution, and they considered that it would be perferable to place the ultimate authority for the conferment of this fundamental right n Parliament rather than to give the judiciary the authority to sit in judgment over the will of the legislature. Article 21 is followed by another article (article 22) which gives further protection to the subject against the coercive power of the State. This other article provides safeguards against arbitrary arrest and indefinite detention.

Article 31 embodies the fundamental principle that no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law. The law is to provide for compensation for any property taken possession of or acquired for public purposes and to either fix the amount of the compensation or specify the principles on which, and the manner in which, the compensation is to be determined and given.

Article 32 provides remedies for the enforcement of the fundamental rights conferred by the Constitution and, in particular, guarantees the right to move the Supreme Court by appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of the fundamental rights. It would not be an exaggeration to say that without this article the whole part dealing with fundamental rights would have been a nullity, for there can be no right unless the Constitution provides a remedy for it, and it is the remedy that makes the right real. TO PROVIDE adequate and speedy remedy for the enforcement of the fundamental rights, the Constitution has invested the Supreme Court and also the High Courts with power to issue writs in the nature of the prerogative writs of HABEAS CORPUS, MANDAMUS, prohibition, CERTIORARI and QUO-WARRANTO, whichever may be appropriate in the particular case.

PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

The Constitution also enumerates certain directive principles of State policy. While the provisions relating to fundamental rights speak of certain things which the State should abstain from doing, the provisions relating to directive principles of State policy speak of certain things which the State should endeavour to do. These principles have their basis in the Preamble to the Constitution and are really in the nature of instruction issued to the Legislature and the Executive for their guidance. These provisions are not enforceable through courts of law, but the principles embodied therein are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country, and it shall be the duty of the State to apply them in making laws. These principles are really in the nature of moral precepts which no Government responsible to the people would afford to ignore. The more important of these principles are: the State to strive to promote the welfare of the people; to direct its policy towards securing adequate means of livelihood to citizens; to secure the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement; to provide for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity benefit; to provide for free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14 years; to bring about prohibition of the consumption of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health; and to endeavour to promote international peace and security.

The principal organs of the

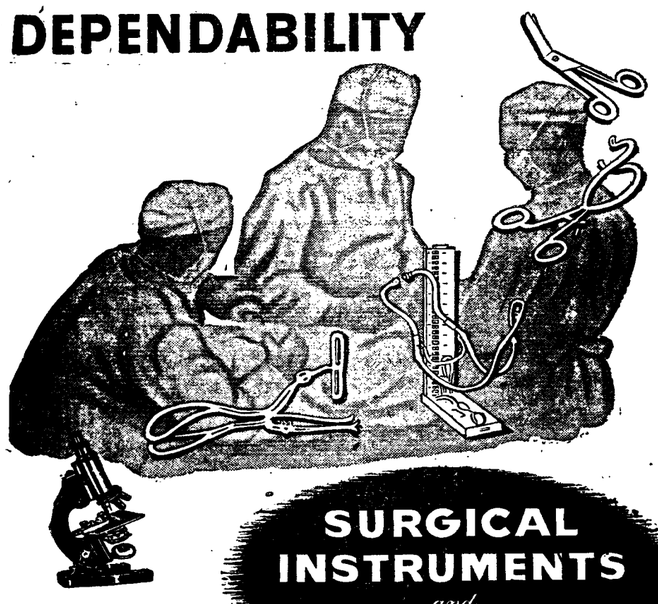
(Continued on Page 14)

"In The Name Of The Common Man"

"A Constitution will live or die in so far as it caters to the happiness, the life and the liberty of the ordinary man, the common man. It is in his name that we have framed this Constitution; it is in his name that we have assembled here. Let us work this Constitution in his name, let us go ahead in his name, under the blessings of the Almighty and under His guidance and the co-operation of the people of India, and reach the goal envisaged by Mahatma Gandhi and all our prophets, sages and seers."

—SHRI H. V. KAMATH.

DEPENDABILITY



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The Executive Head Of Republican India

(Continued from Page 13)

Union, namely, the executive, the legislature and the judiciary are dealt with in Part V of the Constitution.

THE PRESIDENT

As already indicated the executive head of the Union is the President The executive power of the Union is vested in the President and all executive action is expressed to be taken in his name. The President is elected by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of the Central Legislature and of the Legislative Assemblies of the various States in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote The votes at such election are weighted so as to secure that the total voting strength of the Central Legislature is equal to that of the Legislative Assemblies of all the States taken together. The term of office of the President is five years and he is eligible for re-election. The President may be removed from office by impeachment for violation of the Constitution.

There is a Vice-President who is elected by the members of the Central Legislature in accordance with the system of proportional representation. His term of office is also five years. As in the United States the Vice-President is the ex officio Chairman of the Upper House of the Central Legislature. But whenever there is any casual vacancy in the office of the President, the Vice-President acts as President, not as in the United States for the remainder of the term of the President but only until the election of a new President. The Vice-President also discharges the functions of the President during the temporary absence of the President.

As has been already stated, the form of Government at the Centre is the parliamentary system of Government. The President occupies the same position as the King under the English Constitution. The President is aided and advised by a Council of Ministers which is collectively responsible to the House of the People (Lower House). The Ministers hold office during the pleasure of the President. The President will be bound by the advice of his Ministers, his relation with his Ministers being the same as that between the King of England and his Ministers. The authors of the Constitution have not expressly stated in the Constitution that the President in the exercise of his functions is always to act on the advice of his Ministers, but have preferred to leave this to conventions as in the United Kingdom.

THE PARLIAMENT

There is a Parliament for the Union consisting of the President and two Houses known respectively as the Council of States and the House of the People. The Council of States is to consist of not more than 250 members of whom 12 are to be nominated by the President and the remainder shall be representatives of States. The nominated members shall be persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of literature, science, art, social service or such other matters.

The allocation of seats among the States has been specified in the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution and has been calculated on a population basis. The representatives of States having Legislative Assemblies are to be elected by the elected members of the Assemblies and where a State has no such Assembly the representatives are to be chosen in such manner as Parliament may prescribe. The Council of States is a permanent body not subject to dissolution, but one-third of the members thereof are to retire at the expiration of every second year. The House of the People consists of not more than 500 members directly elected by the adult voters in the States. There is to be not less than one member for every 750,000 of the population and not more than one member for every 500,000 of the population. The ratio between the number of members allotted to each constituency and the population of that constituency is to be as far as practicable the same throughout the territory of India. Special provisions may be made by Parliament by law for the representation in the House of the People of States directly administered by the Centre and of territories which are not States. The normal term of the House of the People is five years.

FAIR ELECTIONS

With a view to securing fairness and impartiality in the matter of elections, the Constitution provides that the superintendence, direction and control of all elections to Parliament and to the Legislatures of the States (including the appointment of election tribunals) and of elections of the President and Vice-President of the Union shall vest in a Commission to be appointed by the President.

Provision has been also made to secure to the Chief Election Commissioner a tenure similar to that of a Judge of the Supreme Court, so that his independence will be assured and he may perform his duties free from executive control. The communal electorates prevailing in India for so many years under the previous Constitutions have been abolished. All elections to the House of the People and to the Legislative Assemblies of the States shall be on the basis of adult suffrage.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE

The power to summon or prorogue the Houses of Parliament is vested in the President of the Union. The President is also empowered to dissolve the House of the People. A special provision has been included for an address by the President of the Union at the commencement of every session of Parliament corresponding to the King's speech in the British Parliament and for a debate on such address.

As regards the Legislative procedure, any Bill except a Money Bill may originate in either House of Parliament and is to be passed by both Houses and assented to by the President before it becomes law. In case of any conflict between the two Houses as respects any Bill other than a Money Bill the President may summon the Houses to meet at a joint sitting, and if the Bill with such amendments, if any, as are agreed to in joint sitting is passed by a majority of the members of both Houses present and voting, it shall be deemed to have been passed by both Houses.

A Money Bill can only be introduced in the House of the People. After it is passed by the House of the People, it is to be transmitted to the Council of States for being returned with its recommendations within 14 days. If the House of the People does not accept any of the recommendations of the Council of State, the Money Bill is deemed to have been passed by both Houses in the form in which it was passed by the House of the People without any of the amendments recommended by the Council of States. With regard to the procedure in financial matters, an important departure has been made from the procedure observed under the Government of India Act 1935. Following the practice prevalent in Great Britain, Canada, Australia and South Africa, it has been provided that the authorization of the expenditure sanctioned by the House of the People would be done not by certification by the President but by an Appropriation Act. Provisions have also been made for supplementary, additional and excess grants, votes on account, votes of credit and exceptional grants on the lines of similar provisions existing in Great Britain. With the introduction of the provision for a vote on account, the House will now get more time to discuss the details of the budget and it will no longer be necessary for the House to vote on all demands for grant by the end of the financial year.

THE JUDICIARY

In a federal Constitution, the judiciary occupies a very important position, for it is only through the medium of courts that the various limitations on the different organs of the States can be preserved. The Indian federation, although it is a dual polity, has no dual judiciary like the United State of America.

All the courts in India from a single hierarchy with the Supreme Court at its head. Below the Supreme Court there are various High Courts for each State, and below the High Courts there are subordinate courts, Every Judge of the Supreme Court is appointed by the President and holds office until he attains the age of 65 years. For appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court, a person should be a citizen of India, and should have been a Judge of a High Court for at least five years or an advocate of ten years' standing. The President may also appoint a person who in his opinion is a distinguished jurist to be a Judge of the Supreme Court.

A Judge of the Supreme Court cannot be removed from his office except by an order of the President, passed after an address by each House of Parliament supported by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting, has been presented to the President in the same session asking for his removal on the ground of proved mis-behaviour or incapacity.

The salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court are fixed by the Constitution itself. After retirement, a Judge of the Supreme Court cannot practise in any court of law or before any authority in India.

Thus the authors of the Constitution have sought to secure the independence of the highest judiciary in every possible way, for complete independence of the judiciary is an essential requirement for the efficient working of a federation.

Following the practice in the United Kingdom and the United States, provision has been made for employment of retired Judges in the Supreme Court with the previous consent of the President

THE SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court under the Indian Constitution has wider powers than the highest court in any other federation. Even the Supreme Court in the United States is not a general court of appeal. The Supreme Court of India has exclusive original jurisdiction in disputes between the Union Government and one or more States or between two or more States inter se. The Supreme Court has also an appellate jurisdiction in all cases from every High Court involving questions of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution. In regard to civil matters and in certain other types of cases its jurisdiction corresponds to that exercised by the Privy Council before the commencement of the Indian Independence Act, 1947. The Supreme Court has been also given criminal appellate jurisdiction over the State High Courts in certain specified classes of cases.

It has a very wide revisory jurisdiction not only over all courts in India but also over tribunals which may not be held to be courts in the strict sense of the term. The Court has in addition been vested with a special jurisdiction for the enforcement of the fundamental rights conferred by the Constitution. The Supreme Court has also a special advisory jurisdiction similar to that exercised by the Supreme Court of Canada

THE HIGH COURTS

The organization of the High Courts is modelled generally on the lines on which the Supreme Court is organized and the Judges who also are to be appointed by the President enjoy rights and privileges similar to those enjoyed by the Supreme Court Judges. A Judge of a High Court is however to retire at the age of sixty years.

The jurisdiction and powers of the High Courts are the same as they were immediately before the commencement of the Constitution but certain restrictions to which the exercise of such jurisdiction was previously subject have been removed. Every High Court will henceforward have power to issue prerogative writs throughout the territories in relation to which it exercises its appellate jurisdiction. Restriction on the exercise of jurisdiction with respect to revenue matters has been removed and the power of superintendence has been extended not only over all courts but also over tribunals, which may not be said to be courts in the strict sense of the term, throughout the territories in relation to which the High Court exercises jurisdiction.

THE STATES

The machinery of government of the States specified in Part A and in Part B of the First Schedule to the Constitution (previously Governors' Provinces and Indian States) closely resembles that at the Centre. The executive head of a State in Part A of the First Schedule is a Governor appointed by the President for a term normally of five years, and that of a State in Part B of that Schedule is a Rajpramukh recognised as such by the President. The parliamentary system of Government is followed in these States also. Thus the Governor or Rajpramukh acts on the advice of his Council of Ministers which is collectively responsible to the Lower House of the State Legislature.

There is a Legislature in each State consisting of the Governor or the Rajpramukh and in certain States two Houses known as the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council, and in other States only one House known as the Legislative Assembly. Parliament may by law abolish the Legislative Council of a State having such a Council or create such a Council in a State having no such Council. The Legislative Assembly of a State consists of members elected by the adult voters in the State. There is to be not more than one member for every 75,000 of the population but the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly of a State is not to be more than 500 or less than 60. The ratio between the number of members allotted to each constituency in a State and the population of that constituency is to be as far as practicable the same throughout the State. The normal term of the Legislative Assembly of a State is five years. The total number of members in the Legislative Council of a State is not to exceed one-fourth of the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly of that State, but in no case it shall be less than 40. Until Parliament by law otherwise provides, one half of the number of members of the Legislative Council is to be elected by electorates consisting of members of local authorities, graduates of universities and teachers, one-third is to be elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State from amongst persons who are not members of the Assembly and the remainder is to be nominated by the Governor. The nominated members shall be persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of literature, science, art, co-operative movement, social service or such other matters. The Legislative Council, like the Council of States, is a permanent body not subject to dissolution but as in the case of the Council of States, one-third of the members thereof are to retire at the expiration of every second year.

The provisions relating to legislative, financial and other procedure of the House or Houses of the State Legislature are more or less the same as those provided for the Houses of the Union Parliament. There is no provision, however, for a joint sitting of the two Houses of the Legislature of a State having a bicameral Legislature for resolution of differences between the two Houses as respects any Bill, but in case of any such difference the decision of the Lower House, if it is taken a second time under certain conditions, will prevail.

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS' PROVINCES

The third category of States which are specified in Part C of the First Schedule to the Constitution corresponds to the Chief Commissioners' Provinces under the Government of India Act, 1935. These will be administered by the Centre either through a Chief Commissioner or a Lieutenant Governor to be appointed by the President or through the Government of a neighbouring State. Parliament may create local Legislatures or Councils of Advisers or Ministers for these States for securing a greater measure of autonomy to them.

The territories of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands will continue to be administered by the Centre and the President may make regulations for the peace and good government of the territories.

SAFEGUARDS FOR BACKWARD CLASSES

Provision has been also made for the administration of certain backward areas known as Scheduled Areas and tribal areas. The Fifth and Sixth Schedules to the Constitution set out certain detailed provisions for the administration of these areas, the principle governing such provisions being the close association of the tribes (referred to in the Constitution as Scheduled Tribes) inhabiting these areas with the administration of such areas.

This may be a convenient place to refer also to the special safeguards contained in the Constitution in respect of certain classes of citizens.

There is to be reservation, for a period of ten years, of seats on a population basis in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

There is to be a Special Officer appointed by the President whose duty will be to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes and for the Anglo-Indian community under the Constitution, and to report periodically to the President upon the working of those safeguards. The President is required to cause all such reports to be laid before each House of Parliament.

It has been further provided that the President may at any time and shall at the expiration of ten years from the commencement of the Constitution appoint a Commission to report on the administration of the Scheduled Areas and the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes.

The President may also, from time to time, appoint a Commission to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes, and the difficulties under which they labour and to make suitable recommendations in the matter. The President is required to communicate to Parliament the action taken by him on

(Continued on Page 15)

BLUEPRINT FOR FAIR ELECTIONS

THE ARCHITECTS OF OUR CONSTITUTION

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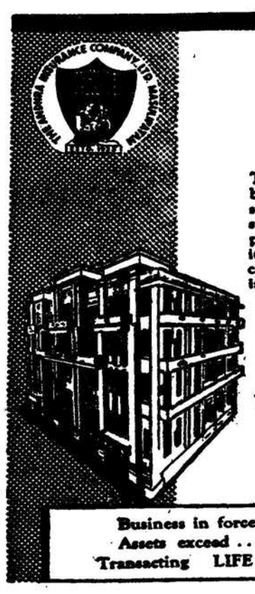

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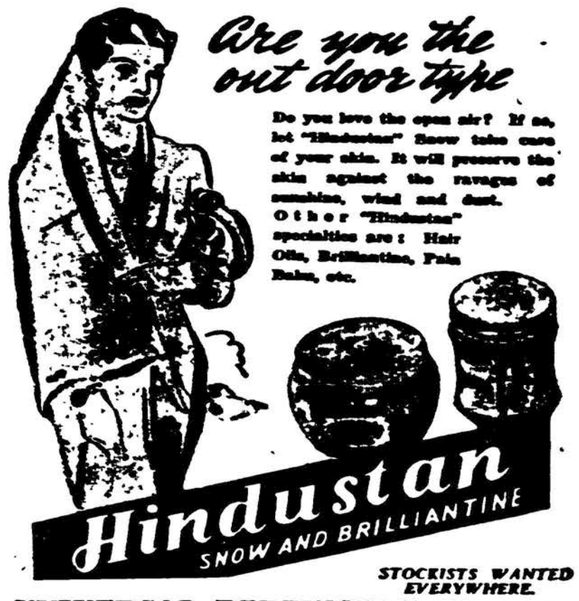
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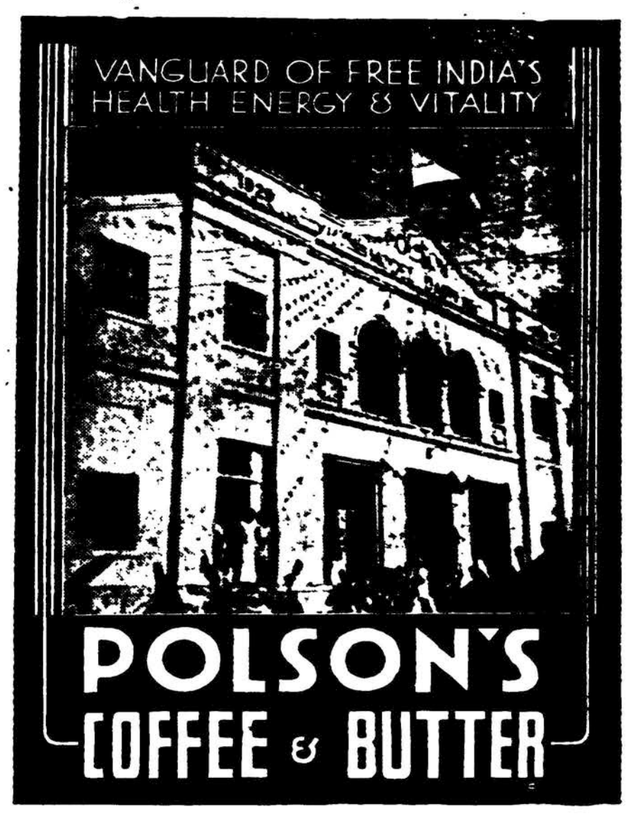

Role Of Hindi As State Language

(Continued from Page 14)

receipt of the report of the Commission.

THE UNION AND THE UNITS

Having dealt with the main organs of the Union and of the States, let us now consider the relations between the Union and the States including the distribution of legislative powers. The various subjects of Legislation have been enumerated exhaustively in the three Lists the Union List, the State List and the Concurrent List contained in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. Parliament has exclusive power to make laws with respect to any of the matters in the Union List the Legislatures of States in Part A and Part B of the First Schedule have exclusive power to make laws with respect to any o the matters in the State List: and Parliament and the Legislatures of such States have concurrent power to make Laws with respect to any of the matters in the Concurrent List.

Parliament has also power to make laws with respect to any matter, including matters in the State List, for any State specified in Part C of the First Schedule, or for the territories of the Andaman and Nicobar islands.

LEGISLATIVE LISTS

The Union List contains 97 entries and includes such subjects as defence, atomic energy, foreign affairs, citizenship, railways, shipping, airways, posts and telegraphs banking and insurance; the State List contains 66 entries and includes such subjects as public order, police, local government, public health and sanitation, education, agriculture and forests; the Concurrent List contains 47 entires and includes such subjects as criminal law, criminal procedure, marriage and divorce, contracts, civil procedure, adulteration of foodstuffs, trade unions, welfare of labour, price control and factories. The residuary power is, as in Canada, vested in the Centre, that is, all matters not enumerated in the Concurrent List or the State List are deemed to be in the Union List. A special provision for Central intervention has been made to meet unforeseen national emergencies. Thus the Union Parliament has power to legislate with respect to a matter in the State List if the Council of States declares by resolution supported by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting that it is necessary or expedient in the national interest that Parliament should make laws with respect to such matter. If a proclamation of Emergency is issued by the President declaring that the security of India or of any part of the territory thereof is threatened, whether by war or external aggression or internal disturbance, then so long as such Proclamation remains in force Parliament will have the power to legislate with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List. Parliament has also power to legislate for two or more States with respect to any matter in the State List if such power is conferred on Parliament by resolutions passed to that effect by the Legislatures of those States. Parliament may also make laws for implementing treaties or international Conventions notwithstanding that the subject-matter of such treaty or Convention may allf in the State List.

In the case of conflict between a law made by Parliament and a law made by the Legislature of a State with respect to any matter in the Concurrent List, the law made by Parliament will prevail, but where any law with respect to any such matter made by the Legislature of a State contains any provision repugnant to the provisions of any earlier law made by Parliament or any existing law with respect to that matter, the law so made by the Legislature of the State shall, if it has been reserved for the consideration of the President and has received his assent, prevail in that State.

The executive power of the Union extends to the matters with respect to which Parliament has power to make laws and the executive power of a State extends to the matters with respect to which the Legislature of the State has power to make laws. Where, however, both Parliament and the Legislature of a State have concurrent powers to make laws with respect to any matter, the executive power of the Union shall not, save as expressly provided in the Constitution or by any law made by Parliament, extend to such matter.

CONSOLIDATED FUNDS

Following the procedure prevalent in the United Kingdom and in the Dominions of Canada and Australia, provision has been made for the setting up of a Consolidated Fund of India and a Consolidated Fund of each State. All revenues received by the Government of India and the Government of a State shall be credited into the Consolidated Fund of India and the Consolidated Fund of the State respectively. The supremacy of Parliament in the matter of finance has been secured by providing that no moneys are to be appropriated out of the Consolidated Fund of India or of a State except in accordance with an Appropriation Act passed by Parliament or the Legislature of the State, as the case may be. Provision has been also made for the establishment of a Contingency Fund of India and a Contingency Fund of each State for meeting unforeseen expenditure pending authorisation of such expenditure by Parliament or the Legislature of the State concerned.

The distribution of revenues between the Union and the States follows more or less the plan adopted in the Government of India Act, 1935. The Constitution, however, provides for the setting up of a Finance Commission whose duty will be to make recommendations to the President as to the distribution between the Union and the States of the net proceeds of certain taxes and the allocation between the States of the respective shares of such proceeds, and also as to the principles which should govern the grants-in-aid of the revenues of the States out of the Consolidated Fund of India.

AUTHORITY FOR AUDIT

The Constitution provides for the appointment of a Comptroller and Auditor-General by the President to perform functions in relation to the accounts not only of the Union but also of the States. Special safeguards have been provided for securing the independence of this functionary as his duties would mainly be to keep a careful watch on the finances of the Union and of the States and, especially, to see that the expenses voted by Parliament or the Legislature of a State and laid down in the Appropriation Act are not exceeded or varied.

Trade, commerce and intercourse throughout the territory of India are to be free subject to the power of Parliament and of the Legislatures of the States to impose certain restrictions in the public interest.

STATE LANGUAGE

Hindi has been adopted as the official language of the Union. Each State has been given the liberty to adopt any one or more of the languages used therein, or Hindi, as the official language or languages of that State. The English language will however continue to be the official language for a period of not more than fifteen years from the commencement of the Constitution. The need for the use of the English language in proceedings of the Supreme Court and the High Courts and in Bills, enactments and other laws has been recognised and a special provision for the purpose has been made.

EMERGENCY POWERS

The Constitution authorises the President to issue a Proclamation of Emergency if he is satisfied that a grave emergency exists whereby the security of India or any part thereof is threatened whether by war or external aggression or internal disturbance. Such a Proclamation has to be approved by both Houses of Parliament before the expiration of two months; otherwise it shall cease to operate at the end of that period. As has been observed already, the consequences of the issue of such a Proclamation will be that while the Proclamation is in operation Parliament will have power to make laws even in respect of matters enumerated in the State List and the President will have power to issue directions to any State as to the manner in which the executive power of the State is to be exercised.

The Constitution also charges the Union with the duty to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

If the President, on receipt of a report from the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State or otherwise, is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, he may, by Proclamation, assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of the State other than the power of a High Court and declare that the powers of the Legislature of the State concerned shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament.

Every such Proclamation will require the approval of Parliament within two months from the date of its issue, and no such Proclamation will continue in force for more than six months without the further approval of Parliament and in no case any such Proclamation will continue in force for a period of more than three years. The intervention by the Centre in case of breakdown of the governmental machinery in a State is intended to replace responsible government in the State by responsible government from the Centre in respect of matters falling normally in the State's sphere.

Provision has been also made for enabling the President in case where the financial stability or credit of India or of any part thereof is threatened to issue directions to any State to observe such canons of financial propriety as may be specified in the directions.

AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION

Before closing this article a brief reference may also be made to the procedure for amendment of the Constitution. Unlike other Constitutions the procedure prescribed for the amendment of the Indian Constitution is much simpler and any elaborate procedure for taking decision by a convention or referendum has been avoided. It is only for the amendment of certain provisions, such as the provisions relating to the Supreme Court and High Courts, the distribution of legislative powers between the Centre and the States, the three legislative Lists, the representation of States in Parliament and the procedure for amendment of the Constitution, that the ratification by the Legislatures of not less than one-half of the States has been prescribed. All other provisions of the Constitution have been left to be amended by Parliament by a majority of the total membership of each House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of each House present and voting.

The Constitution also makes necessary provisions for the transition from the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, to the provisions of the new Constitution.

The above analysis is not claimed to be exhaustive but is only an attempt to explain the salient features of the Indian Constitution. The authors of the Indian Constitution have drawn, as may be apparent from this article, from the rich experience of the working of most of the modern Constitutions of the world The Constitution not only lays the foundation of true democracy but provides machinery which if properly worked will pave the way to national prosperity, secure the welfare of the community and achieve the solidarity of the Country.

(Concluded)

The Nation In An Emergency

DEAF AND DUMB TO REJOICE

BOMBAY, Tuesday: It has been decided to call a meeting of all the deaf and dumb persons in the city to rejoice the heralding of the Republic of India, at People's Hall, Congress House, on January 26 at 5 p.m. All deaf and dumb, as well as heads and staff of Deaf and Dumb Schools, and others interested are cordially invited.

R-DAY MEDAL

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24.

In order to mark the inauguration of the Republic on January 26, 1950, the Government of India have decided to institute a medal to be styled the Indian Independence Medal. This medal will be awarded to (i) all members of the Police Forces in India; and (ii) such members of the Armed Forces as have been recruited since August 15, 1947, who are in employment of January 26, 1950. The design of the medal and the ribbon will be announced in due course.

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SWADESHI?

Roots Of Constitution Go To Ancient Times

FROM January 26, 1950, India will not be governed by a King. From that momentous day as a renascent poet put it: "We all become one family, one race; we all are the sons of India; yea, we will all be the kings of this land".

Every citizen of this country who is 21 or above, has the right to vote and elect his representatives who will in turn elect the President and provide the Ministers responsible for the Government of this country. It is with the people of this country that sovereignty now rests.

THE PREAMBLE to the Indian Constitution declares: "We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Democratic Republic....in our Constituent Assembly this 26th Day of November, 1949, do hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution."

It is true that the Constitution draws largely on other constitutions, such as those of the U.S.A., Canada, Australia, etc. But that is inevitable as federalism in its modern form is of recent growth. The American revolution and the U.S.A. furnished the example to all the later federations. Even the Soviet constitution has not departed from certain accepted principles of federal government. There is bound to be therefore a strong family resemblance between several federations. Each later constitution has profited by the experience and working of the earlier federal constitution.

Although it may appear as if the authors of the Indian Constitution have borrowed from external sources, the idea of the Bill of Rights and of the declarations on State policy, it cannot be said that these conceptions are entirely foreign to India. In fact, scholars have discovered that republican and Parliamentary traditions have existed in this country long before the birth of Christ.

THE KING OF KINGS

The notion of a paramount law limiting the power of the State over the individual existed in this country from the days of the Upanishads. The Brihadaranyaka Upanishad (Circa 800 B.C.) contains a celebrated passage: "The supreme being created a most excellent Law (Dharma). The Law is the king of kings. Therefore there is nothing higher than the law."

The Mahabharata (approximately 2nd century B.C.) contains the story of a king who was deposed and executed because he offended against the Law, indicating that even Kings had to obey on pain of death the Law of Nature. The coronation oath prescribed for a king in the Mahabharata ends with the promise: "whatever law there is here, whatever is dictated by equity and whatever is best on statesmanship, that I will unhesitatingly do; I will never be arbitrary."

There is evidence in the ancient scriptures that kingship was regarded as elective in origin. In the Aitarava Brahmana (Circa 1,000 B.C.) the coronation oath which the King-elect was required to take is given as follows: "Between the night I am born and the night I die, whatever good I might have done, my heavens my life and my children, may I be deprived of, if I oppress you."

The relations that exist between the King and his Ministers constitute the essence of the Parliamentary system. Let us see what are our traditions in this respect

MINISTERS

The Code of Manu (about the 2nd century A.D.) prescribes that the King must have Ministers with whom he must discuss and consider all matters of State. The Arthasastra enunciates the rule: "When there is an extraordinary matter, the Ministers and the Council of Ministers should be called together and informed. There, whatever the majority decides to be done should be done by the king." The Sukraniti (about the 12th century A.D.—but this is said to embody the doctrines of a far more ancient time) contains the injunction: "Without the Ministers, matters of State should never be considered by the King, even if he is well-versed in all the sciences and in State-craft. A wise king must always follow the opinion of the members of the Council of Ministers. He must never stand on his own opinion. When the sovereign becomes independent, he plans for ruin; in time he loses the State and loses his subject." The Nitivakyamrita (about the 10th century A.D.) emphasises that "he is no true king who acts against the advice of his Ministers."

RESPONSIBILITY

The Mahabharata says that the King must invest only that Minister with jurisdiction who has lawfully earned the confidence of the 'Paura Janapada,' which literally means the people of the town and the country. (According to Dr. Jaiswal, however, 'Paura' is the Assembly of the capital and 'Janapada' the assembly of the realm.)

An interesting historical incident during Asoka's reign illustrates how the modern conception of loyalty to the State with opposition to the Government of the day existed even in ancient times. The Divyavadana, an important Buddhist work records that when the city of Takshasila (Taxila) became hostile, Asoka sent his son Kunala to pacify the people. Welcoming the Prince the citizens said: "We are not hostile to Your Highness nor are we hostile to King Asoka but to the wicked Ministers who come and insult us." It also appears from Asoka's inscriptions that the Ministers at Taxila were to go out of office every three years in order to prevent excitement or trouble among the citizens.

TRADITIONS

There is ample evidence in the Buddhist Sangha (Monastic order) that modern parliamentary procedure was anticipated even to the extent of the rules of business prevalent in the legislative assemblies of today. Motions, resolutions, quorums, 'whips', voting by secret ballot, open voting, first, second and third reading, the right of free discussion, the rule of decision by the majority, the appointment of committees to cut short debates, were all well-known.

Although it would be idle to pretend that modern parliamentary system in all its details was practised in ancient India, it may be truthful to say that the essential conception was not unfamiliar.

The existence of flourishing republics in India in the 4th century B.C. is referred to by Megasthenes, the Greek historian. Diodorous also wrote that the political constitution of Patala, an Indian republic of the 4th century B.C., was on the same lines as the Spartan.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

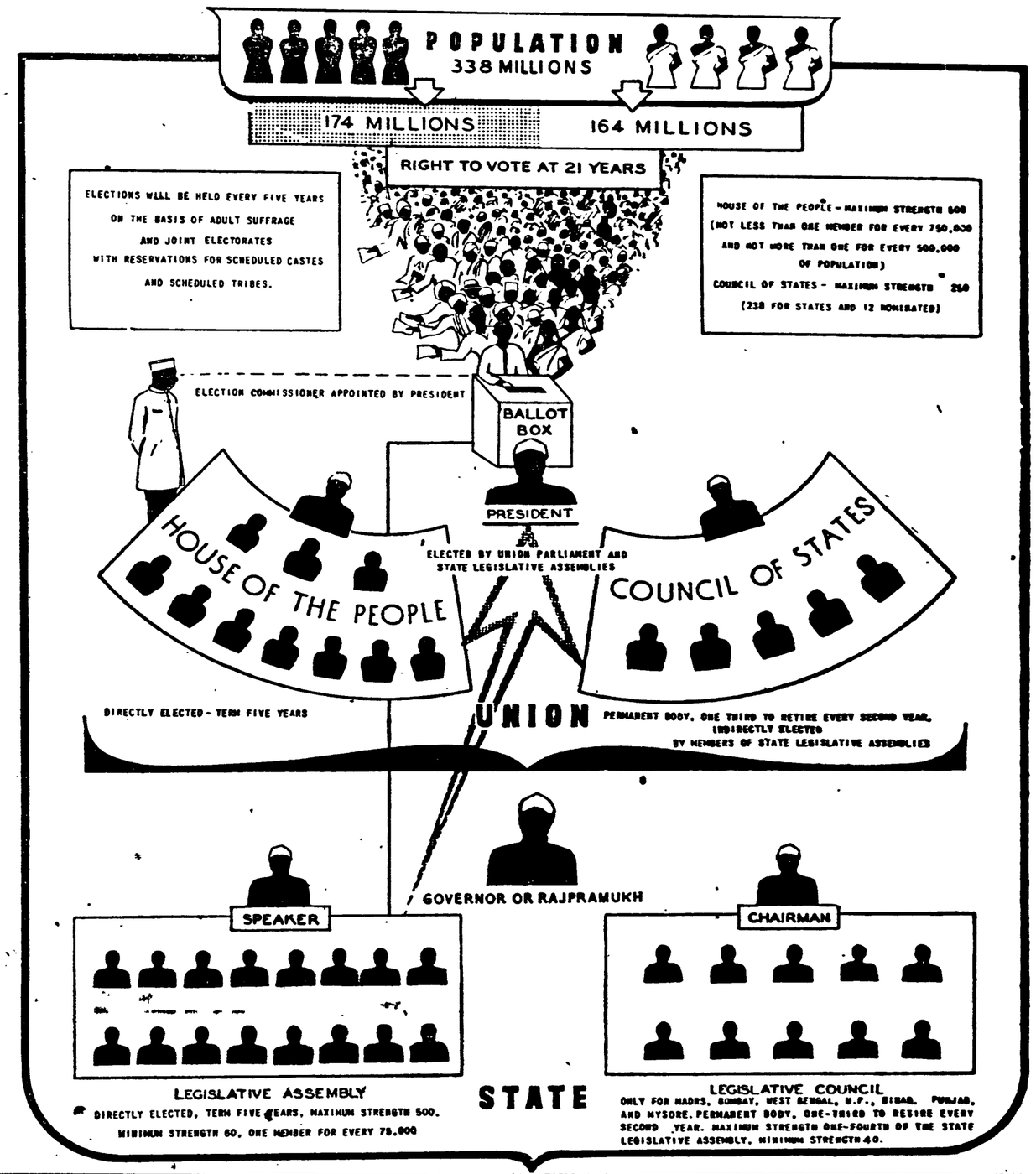
The Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy as enunciated in the Constitution are not new to India. Most of them were set out first in the Karachi Congress Resolution, and found a place in the various election manifestos issued by the Congress. They further embody some of the basic principles which Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation, held to be the main planks of the national programme. In short, they represent the rights for which the nation as a whole fought during the last thirty years as well as the hopes and aspirations of the people of this country.

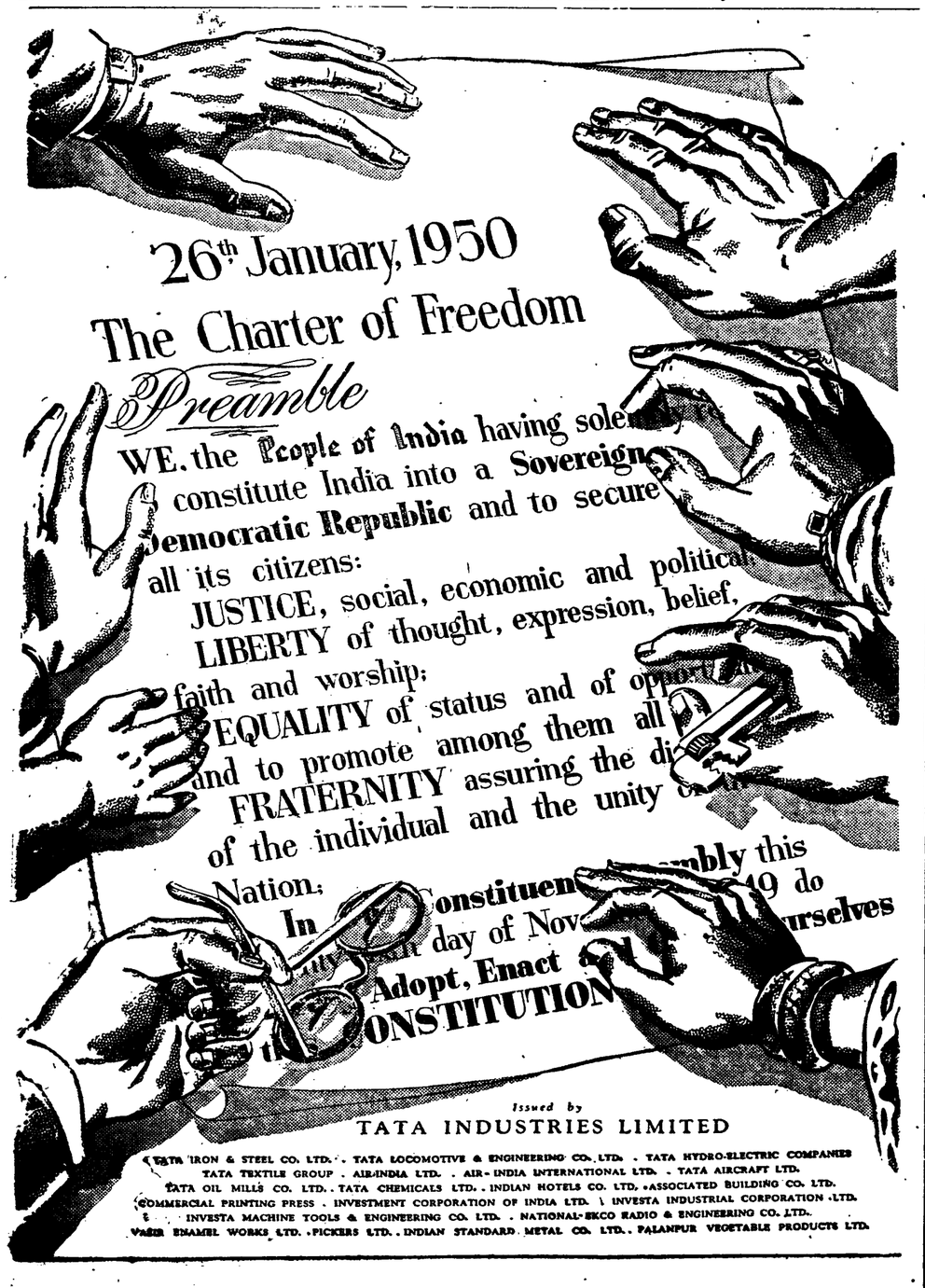
Fulfilment Of Promise

"I hope and pray that the Constitution fulfils the expectations raised by the resolution moved in this House by our Prime Minister three years ago and passed, and which forms now the body of the preamble. It is only in the fulfilment of that promise that this country will rise to its pristine glory."

—SMT. HANSA MEHTAP

FRANCHISE & LEGISLATURES


POPULATION
338 MILLIONS
174 MILLIONS
164 MILLIONS
RIGHT TO VOTE AT 21 YEARS
ELECTIONS WILL BE HELD EVERY FIVE YEARS ON THE BASIS OF ADULT SUFFRAGE AND JOINT ELECTORATES WITH RESERVATIONS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES.
HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE - MAXIMUM STRENGTH 500 (NOT LESS THAN ONE MEMBER FOR EVERY 750,000 AND NOT MORE THAN ONE FOR EVERY 500,000 OF POPULATION)
COUNCIL OF STATES - MAXIMUM STRENGTH 250 (238 FOR STATES AND 12 NOMINATED)
ELECTION COMMISSIONER APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT
BALLOT BOX
PRESIDENT
ELECTED BY UNION PARLIAMENT AND STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES
HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE
COUNCIL OF STATES
DIRECTLY ELECTED - TERM FIVE YEARS
UNION
PERMANENT BODY, ONE THIRD TO RETIRE EVERY SECOND YEAR, INDIRECTLY ELECTED BY MEMBERS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES
GOVERNOR OR RAJPRAMUKH
SPEAKER
CHAIRMAN
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DIRECTLY ELECTED, TERM FIVE YEARS, MAXIMUM STRENGTH 500. MINIMUM STRENGTH 60, ONE MEMBER FOR EVERY 75,000
STATE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
ONLY FOR MADRAS, BOMBAY, WEST BENGAL, U.P., BIHAR, PUNJAB, AND MYSORE. PERMANENT BODY, ONE-THIRD TO RETIRE EVERY SECOND YEAR. MAXIMUM STRENGTH ONE-FOURTH OF THE STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, MINIMUM STRENGTH 40.


26th January, 1950
The Charter of Freedom
Preamble
WE, the People of India having sole
constitute India into a Sovereign
Democratic Republic and to secure
all its citizens:
JUSTICE, social, economic and politica
LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief,
faith and worship;
EQUALITY of status and of op
and to promote among them all
FRATERNITY assuring the di
of the individual and the unity
Nation;
In Constituen bly this
day of Nov 49 do
Adopt, Enact urselves
ONSTITUTION
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THE FLAG—SYMBOL OF OUR FREEDOM

THE FLAG of India is the symbol of her freedom. Behind it lies the epic story of her non-violent struggle for independence under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

The tricolour, which substituted the Union Jack on State buildings from August 15, 1947, was adopted as the Nation's Flag by the Constituent Assembly on July 22, 1947. The resolution described the Flag as a horizontal tricolour of deep saffron (kesari), white and green in equal proportions with a wheel in navy blue in the central band. The design of the wheel is that of the Dharma Chakra on the abacus in the Lion Capital of Sarnath.

The Flag was presented to the Nation by the women of India at the memorable midnight session of the Constituent Assembly on August 14, 1947.

FREEDOM'S BANNER

The tricolour with the emblem of the Charkha was the banner of freedom held aloft by thousands of Desh-sevaks and Desh-sevikas since 1921 when Mahatma Gandhi launched the non-co-operation movement. Then the colours on the flag were red, white and green. The Indian National Congress in 1931 changed the colours into saffron, white and green with the Charkha in blue across the white band. This was adopted by the Congress in 1933 as the flag of the nation.

The Asokan Chakra displaced the Charkha when the tricolour was made the State Flag. One reason for the change was that the symbol on one side of the flag should exactly be the same on the other side.

DHARMA CHAKRA

The choice of the Dharma Chakra from the Lion Capital of Sarnath was influenced by many considerations. The Chakra is nearly the same as the Charkha, but without the spindle and the string. Apart from being artistic, the Dharma Chakra represented India's age-long tradition and culture and was associated with Asoka whose memory is cherished not only in India, but in China, Tibet and other Asian countries. The Asokan wheel, as Professor S. Radhakrishnan explained, represented the Wheel of Law—the Dharma which was perpetually moving, indicating that there was death in stagnation while there was life in movement.

According to the Professor, the saffron colour on the Flag represented the spirit of renunciation, the white truth and purity, and the green our relation to the earth on which all life depends.

A NEW HOPE

"This Flag, Pandit Nehru said, while introducing the resolution in the Constituent Assembly, "is not a flag of empire, a flag of imperialism, a flag of domination over anybody, but a flag of freedom not only for ourselves but a symbol of freedom to all people who may see it. Wherever it may go—and I hope it will go far—not only where Indians dwell as our ambassadors and ministers but across the far seas where it may be carried by Indian ships—wherever it may go, it will bring a message, I hope, of freedom to those people, a message of comradeship, a message that India wants to be friends with every country of the world and India wants to help any people who seek freedom".

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who followed him said: "Remember, under this Flag, there is no prince and there is no peasant, there is no rich and there is no poor. There is no privilege; there is only duty and responsibility and sacrifice. Whether we be Hindus or Muslims, Christians, Jains, Sikhs or Zoroastrians and others, our Mother India is one undivided heart and one indivisible spirit. Men and women of reborn India, rise and salute this Flag! I bid you, rise and salute the Flag!"

FRAMING CONSTITUTION

Time Limit

Comparative figures of time taken by other nations in framing their constitutions:—

U.S.A.—4 months—for—7 Articles

Canada—2 years 5 months—for 147 Articles

Australia—9 years—for—128 Articles

South Africa—1 year—for—153 Articles.

India—2 years 11 months 18 days for 395 Articles and 8 Schedules and 2,473 amendments.

Long Live Our Republic

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